Royal West End
the brand that
made reputation.
Leaders of 20-years.
Rs. 185 only.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE Co.
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 148 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1919. TWO ANNAS

17 years in use.
Royal West End
gives such service.
Get it from
WELLINGTON
CYCLE Co.
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
26th July	Teesta	6,296	
2nd August	Kaisar-i-hind	11,430	
2nd "	Chindwara*	5,192	Extra B. I. Co's Sailing.
6th "	Sardinia	6,580	Extra
7th "	Manora*	7,888	Extra B. I. Co's Sailing.
9th "	Devanha	8,092	
9th "	Kashgar*	8.840	Extra

*Not calling at Marseilles.

There are a number of 3rd class open cot passages available for Indian gentlemen by the "MANORA." Single fare to London is Rs. 450 and quotations for return tickets either first or second saloon will be given on application. There are also third class passages available for women and children in this steamer in [illegible] 16 berthed cabins at similar rates.

	FIRST SALOON. "A"	"B"	"C"	SECOND SALOON. "A"	"B"	NATIVE SERVANTS DECK.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BOMBAY TO LONDON						
Single	816	756	696	576	516	250
Return	1,224	1,134	1,044	864	774	375
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES						
Single	768	720	660	552	492	[illegible]
Return	1,152	1,080	990	828	738	345

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.
6th August	Dunera	5414

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	—
24th July	Lhasa	Karachi direct 4-30 p.m.
15th "	Bandra	Karachi & P. Gulf.
29th "	Linga	Karcahi Direct
11th Aug.	Karapara	E and S Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
[illegible]nryu Maru	G. Konaka	3.75	28th July	7th Aug
[illegible]kai Maru No. 3	— —	2765	15th Aug.	26th Aug.
[illegible]sei Maru..	— —	2658	18th Aug.	29th Aug

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in Japan).

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG, AND MARSEILLES VIA ADEN, DJIBOUTI, PORT SAID AND GENOA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Siam Maru	D. Imaidzumi	16th July	31st July	Japan
Mitsuki Maru	S. Iwazawa	3rd Aug.	14th Aug.	Japan
Luzon Maru	K. Tsuji	28th July	7th August	Japan.
Saigon Maru	— —	10th August	21st August	Japan.
Indus Maru	— —	20th August	31st "	Japan.

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate ports).

For Freight, apply to.—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Ajam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort [illegible]

BANKING.

THE
SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 8,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND .... Yen 45,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay
Bingomachi
Dotonbori
Hakata
Hankaw
Hiroshima
Honolulu
Hyogo
Kawaguchi
Kobe
Kure
Kurume
Kyoto
London
Moji
Nagoya
Nakanoshima
New York
Nihama
Onomichi
San Francisco
Seattle
Semba
Shanghai
Shimonoseki
Tokyo
Toriaburacho
Wakamatsu
Yanai
Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO.
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	20,00,000
Reserve Fund	12,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against apprved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad, Basrah, Amara, Hillah and Mosul.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£110,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Balgique).
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
G. Bremley Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road & Church Gate Street

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at four per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, LOANS and CREDITS granted on approved security and every discription of Banking and Exchange business undertaken

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Branches: Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).
Sub-Branches:
Bombay—Share Bazaar, Shroff Bazaar.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.

LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.

NEW YORK AGENTS: THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 7,56,09,225/8/-
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... Rs. 75,54,757/8/-

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakurdas.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/-

Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2¾ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum, Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP .... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND .... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

H. P. STRONGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit, according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad ink

A BLUNDER.

"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making.

Try and reap its Benefit.

G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 2.

NAROTAM GIRDHAR & CO.

JUMMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

We are importing Chemicals, Pure Drugs and Patent Medicines direct from the best houses in Great Britain, France, America and Japan, and can guarantee the quality of all goods supplied by us.

A trial order solicited.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital .... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital .... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund .... Yen 25,000,000

Head Office: Yokohama.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

T. AIZAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.
Sub-Branches.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs.	1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds ..	Rs.	36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	Rs.	25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

10, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Opp. Bank of Bombay

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

THE
BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	8,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid exceed	2,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS.
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

PLEASE CALL AT

AHMED E. ESAALI

MERCER

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

FOR

SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE-DE-CHENE

IN ALL THE

LATEST GRADES AND SHAPES.

HIGHLY DURABLE.

WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.

QUALITY—THE BEST, PRICES—THE CHEAPEST

We strongly recommmend these to our numerous Patrons all over India
V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofusall Patrons.

INVESTORS

BUY YOUR 1945-55 LOAN THROUGH US.

We supply you funds on your paying proper margin:
We also offer you many other advantages.

PRABHAKAR SHILOTRI & CO., LD.
BANKERS,
109, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF AMERICAN CARRIAGE HOOD LEATHER AND SULPHUR BLACK PASTE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 26th instant at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the underwriters:—

5 cases 123 pieces American carriage hood leather from 45 to 52 square foot.

By order of the Bank concerned.

7 casts Sulphur Black Paste.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY the 26th, instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 bay mare, quiet, young, sound, in excellent condition.

1 Baba pony quiet in harness and saddle.

1 20-22 h.p., 4 cylinder, 4 seater, Flander Car, Bosch Magneto, in good working order.

1 8-10 h.p. single cylinder, 4 seater, De Dion Car, Bosch Magneto, new tyres and tubes, Stephney, new hood screen, etc., complete in working order.

1 12 h.-p., 4-Cylinder 2 seater 2 Coventry Simplex motor car with dicky seats, in good working order.

1 handsome strong rubber tyred bicycle wheels vis-a-vis with a grey Arab horse and harness.

1 handsome strong rubber tyred planquin office shigram, in good order with a handsome Bay Waler Cob quiet in harness and saddle and a set of new harness.

On SUNDAY, the 27th July, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Crawford Market, behind the Sitaram Building, 'Grant House' Paltan Road very valuable and handsome furniture made to order by Roberts Wimbridge, McKenzie and Devji Canji's furniture very rich glass and crockery ware, best platedware, large sliding dining table arm and without arm chairs, mirror back side board, dumbwaiters, rich carpets, electric table and hall lamps, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and chairs, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs rich cabinets, fancy figures, revolving top writing tables, glass door and revolving book cases, Singapore cane furniture, rich engravings, large lot of pictures hat stands, verandah benches, single and double bedsteads, single and double mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables square and round teapoys marble top tables, Singer Sewing machines, Ramchandra's Harmonium, ice boxes Master's Voice Gramophone with records, aluminium utensils. Garden pots, fowl houses, etc., etc., the property of J. Walker Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BLACK SHELL SHAWLS.

ON WEDNESDAY the 30th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the parties concerned:—

B. E. K. H. O. R. 2054 No. 218-219 equal to 2 bales, 200 dozens Black Shell Shawls, 31in. by 51in.

B. E. K. H. O. R. 2054 No. 221-223 equal to 3 bales. 300 dozens Black Shell Shawls, 31in. by 51in.

A deposit of 25 per cent., will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on MONDAY, the 4th proximo at 4 p.m., (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, on the premises at Wandby Road, Fort, the best Building Materials of the late Khan Bahadur Muncherji Murzban House, known as "Goolistan" the building materials are very strong and serviceable and suitable for erecting another building. The wood work and iron work is superb and very useful.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.—(*Contd.*)

The property is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON SINGLETS MERCHANDISE, BOBBINS AND SILK PIECE GOODS.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 26th instant at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Ramji Ratilal and Co.

R. R. and Co. 1/15—15 cases cotton singlets.

R. R. and Co., 11 cases merchandise (chemicals.)

R. R. and Co. 19/20—2 cases bobbins.

R. R. and Co. 18—1 case silk piece-goods.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay 25th July, 1919.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 26, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 CASES SOKA POPLINS.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Navalchand Malukchand and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:—

On account and at the risk of Messrs. M. H. Chaganlal and Co.—

1 case, 20 pieces black Soka Poplins, No. 1500, 52 inches 30/35 yards L. L. Teli's goods.

On account and at the risk of Seth Jatashanker Jethabhoy—

2 cases each 20 pieces coloured Soka Poplins No. 1500, 52 inches, 30/35 yards, L. L. Teli's goods.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 PACKAGES NENSOOKHS

On MONDAY, the 28th instant at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Jagannath Chaganlal Brothers, and on account and at the risk of Seth Kishandas Dwarkadas—

4 packages Nensookhs No. 747a.

AUCTION SALE OF 13 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

On MONDAY the 28th instant at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Gordhandas Dhanji and on account and at the risk of Seth Karsondas Runchordas.

13 bales Japanese shirtings No. 31, 44 inches.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th July, 1919.

GANDHI & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 125 CASES OF JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 25th of July, 1919, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Kota Alaiya Bal-Rajaiya at their godown in the building of Madhavji Hariram at Vadgadi and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers mentioned below.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Meghji Lakhmidas.

100 cases of Japanese Camphor each of 80 tins, each 3/4 lbs. containing 24 bundles i.e., 960 tablets.

25 cases of Japanese Camphor each of 80 tins, each 3/4 lbs. containing 24 bundles i.e., 960 tablets.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th July, 1919.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—

ONE ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address o the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No. . . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," ' to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle." 3, Medows Street. Bombay.

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.). Come and inspect our Show-rooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things, prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners, MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

ASBESTOS CRUDE (White) in large quantities for Export. ASBESTOS POWDER (White) in large quantities. WANTED Purchasers. Apply to Box No. 864, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3461

WANTED.—PATIENTS suffering from skin diseases of any kind, acute and chronic. Never failed, a single case taken. Apply Box No. 767, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3076

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford Cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 767. Telegram "Autoford."

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Arrangement for enrolling immediately a limited number of extra students is made. 60, Esplanade Road. 3439

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A smart, energetic HINDU CLERK, knowing accounts. Apply personally C. PATEL & Co., Chemists and Druggists, Girgaum Road. 3453

WANTED—For a steamer, a DOCTOR; holding a Diploma of Bombay Medical College and a CHIEF OFFICER, one having Master's certificate preferred. Apply to Box No. 856, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3422

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent HINDU COMPOUNDER for a Private Dispensary. Apply stating qualifications, past experience and terms to Box No. 855, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3417

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Experienced COMPOUNDERS for pilgrim ships. Apply personally to the MANAGER, THE PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., 19, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay. 3470

WANTED.—A smart Accountant holding L.C. C. certificate for up-country, starting salary Rs. 30 p.m. Preference will be given to Dakshni Brahmins. Apply in own handwriting to Messrs. KHARE and Co. Auditors, Girgaon, Bombay. 3457

WANTED An experienced and well qualified TEACHER to train up young children at Home. Persons whose mother-tongue is Hindi need only apply stating terms to Mr. GOVINDLAL SHIVLAL MOTILAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay. 3419

WANTED.—An young energetic Gujarati CLERK with elementary knowledge of Shorthand and Typewriting. Good Gujarati and English handwriting and knowledge of Gujarati account essential. Apply with testimonials and terms to Box No. 857, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3425

WANTED.—One TURNER and one FITTER. Fitter must know the line level work of the Carding Department of a Mill. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with testimonial to the MANAGER, Khatau Makanji Mills, Byculla, Bombay. 3448

WANTED.—A MANAGER for the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Indian Co-op. Assn., Ltd., Ajmer, young and energetic and of active habits, with experience of grain business, knowledge of commercial accounts and correspondence and able to control staff, will be required to deposit Rs. 1,000 as cash security. Salary Rs. 100-10-150 with no allowances. Apply with copies of testimonials to. The HONORARY SECRETARY. 3409

WANTED, temporary. for two months only, commencing from first week in August, 1919, a qualified and experienced ASSISTANT ENGINEER. Pay Rs. 150 to 200 per mensem, according to qualifications. The applicant must possess a diploma from one of the Indian Engineering Colleges. Apply with testimonials and full particulars of experience to the MUNICIPAL ENGINEER, Lucknow. 3455

WANTED for the Government Printing Press in the British East Africa Protectorate: 1 PRINTING MACHINE MINDER; 3 BOOK-BINDERS, preferably Christians on a three years' agreement. Salary Rs. 80 per month, rising by Rs. 5 to Rs. 120 per month with free passage. For further particulars apply in writing with copies of certificates to: MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents in India, East African Protectorates, Nicol Road, Bombay. 3491

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced DRAFTSMAN, Architectural preferred, 3 years agreement necessary. Salary Rs. 50 to 70. Apply personally. HATE & MASTER, 72, Medows Street, Fort. 3460

WANTED—A smart TYPIST for an Insurance Office with knowledge of Office work. Apply stating salary and previous experience to Box No. 863, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3459

WANTED by a Solicitors firm, TYPISTS and ENGROSSING CLERKS. Those having experience in Solicitors' line need only apply to Box No. 867, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3465

WANTED.—Experienced SHORTHAND TYPISTS, ENGROSSING CLERKS, and GRADUATE MANAGING CLERKS or Pleaders to work as Assistants in an Attorney's firm. Apply sharp stating salary required to Box No. 859, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3438

WANTED.

WANTED.—FIRMS or PERSONS willing to lay out Rs. 10,000 and above on sound security. Every investment returned with interest and profit. No risk. No botheration. Apply Box No. 647 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3376

FOR SALE.

ORDERS registered for apples—9lbs. nett, by V. P. parcel post, for Rs. 5, all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O., Kulu, Panjab. 3068

INDIAN PATENT RIGHT for Machine that would bring good income. Apply CHIMANLAL BALABHAI CHOKSHI, Panchkuva, Ahmedabad. 3377

STATIONERY—Send us a trial order for anything that you may require for your office or private use and we will convince you that our prices, goods, and service are always RIGHT. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. F

THE chief feature of the BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Building, Fort, Bombay, is that only materials of the best quality are stocked. Last mail has brought a fresh supply of Ferro Prussiate and Gallic papers and linens. F

IN pleasure of Peace being signed we will sell our Chicago Long Distance Magneto, Telephones and Columbia Dry Cells at special reduced prices up to the end of September, 1919. Call for complete Catalogue and prices. CHICAGO TELEPHONE SUPPLY CO., P. O. Box 459, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telegrams: "CHIPHONE BOMBAY." S

TO BE LET;

TO BE LET—LAL BANGLOW on Gundvii side, at Andheri, to a Vegetarian Hindu family. Apply to POONSEE DEVSEE, Chich Bunder Road, during office hours. 3345

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—

Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Eastern Maritime, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 16th August, 1919, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors Report, and the Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1919.
2. To consider the present situation of the Company.
3. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the next year and fix his or their remuneration.

By the order of the Board,
A. HOOSAIN A. CARIM & CO.,
Agents.

12th July, 1919. 3320

THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

"GANAPATI" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT.

GOVERNMENT control over our Factory's output having ceased from 1st July, 1919, our Cement is now available for the public.

For particulars apply to

TATA SONS LTD.,
Agents.
The Indian Cement Co., Ltd.,
Navsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.
3397

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England).

POONA RACES.

SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS will run between Victoria Terminus and Poona on 2nd, 9th, 16th, 20th, 23rd, and 30th August, 3rd 6th, 10th, 13th, 20th, 24th, and 27th September and 4th and 11th October, 1919, for the Poona Races.

Two special trains will run on each date, i.e., one for first class and the other for second class passengers. On no account will a third be run.

For full particulars, see Poster notice at stations on this Railway, or apply to the STATION SUPERINTENDENT, Victoria Terminus, or to the undersigned.

W. ALEXANDER.
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 21st July, 1919. 3391

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE the undersigned sole proprietors of Sun Brand Tallow Works notify to the public that we have closed our Tallow business from 17th July, 1919, and have sold its goodwill to MR. PEER MAHOMED RAVJIBHOY of Bombay. We have therefore no longer any connection with said the Tallow concern from 17th July, 1919.

24th July, 1919.

MAGANBHAI AMIN & CO.,
32, Apollo Street, Bombay.
3470

NOTICE

LAND FOR SALE.

ALONG the B. B. & C. I. Rly. midway between Goregam and Malad Stations, admeasuring 58,000 square yards, suitable for large industrial concerns. Adjoining the railway track from which a siding could be easily laid.

For particulars apply to Mr. HORMASJI ARDESHIR, L.C.E., Century Building, 321, Hornby Road, Fort.

3466

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS with earnest money Rs. 100/0/0 in cash or currency notes for the work of constructing Police Lines and Sub-Inspector's Quarters, Office and lock-up at Thalner, costing about Rs. 29,500 will be received by undersigned until noon of MONDAY, the 4th proximo. Forms of tender can be had on payment of Re. 1 each. Particulars regarding the work can be seen at the undersigned's office during office hours on working days.

Right is reserved to accept or to reject a tender without assigning any reason. On acceptance of the tender, Rs. 1,500 will have to be paid within 10 days as security deposit for proper performance of the work.

A. X. MORRIS,
Executive Engineer,
West Khandesh District.

Dhulia, 18th July, 1919.
3462

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY,

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

NOTICE.

DUE to several breaches on the line between Bayana and Bharatpur owing to heavy rain, the Up and Down Northern Expresses are diverted via Bayana and Agra Cantonment and run to the following approximate timings as a temporary measure, until the line is repaired when the normal timings will be reverted to:—

16 Up Northern Express.		H. M.	15 Down Norther Express.		H. M.
Delhi ..	..Dep:	8 15	Colaba ..	Dep	17 0
Palwal ..	,,	9 25	Palghar ..	,,	19 1
Mutra Jn. ..	,,	10 50	Bulsar ..	,,	21 19
Agra Cantt: ..	,,	11 52	Navsari ..	,,	22 16
Bayana ..	,,	13 51	Surat ..	,,	23 3
Gangapur City	,,	15 13	Ankleshwar	,,	0 8
Siwai Madhopur	,,	16 22	Baroda ..	,,	1 52
Kotah ..	,,	18 13	Godhra ..	,,	3 42
Shamgarh ..	,,	20 42	Dohad ..	,,	5 28
Nagda ..	,,	22 31	Rutlam ..	,,	7 57
Rutlam ..	,,	23 35	Nagda ..	,,	8 51
Dohad ..	,,	1 40	Shamgarh ..	,,	10 45
Godhra ..	,,	3 14	Kotah ..	,,	13 5
Baroda ..	,,	4 31	Siwai Madhopur ..	,,	15 4
Ankleshwar ..	,,	6 16	Gangapur ..	,,	16 16
Surat ..	,,	7 24	Bayana ..	,,	17 38
Navsari ..	,,	8 19	Agra Cantt:	,,	19 44
Bulsar ..	,,	9 16	Muttra Jn. ..	,,	20 44
Palghar ..	,,	11 30	Kosi Kalan ..	,,	21 34
Colaba ..	Arr:	13 25	Delhi ..	Arr:	23 27

E. T. ROBINSON,
Ag: General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1919. 3429

NOTICE.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR THOSE REQUIRING HEALTHY RESIDENTIAL FLATS OR FOR ANY ONE DESIRING TO START A FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

TO LET—A big handsome BUILDING at Chowpaty at the foot of Sandhurst Bridge, commanding an excellent sea view. It will be ready within a few months and will be fitted up throughout with electric lights and fans and with the most modern sanitary arrangements. It has four residential blocks on each storey and big shops on the ground floor with two commodious motor garages and mezanine floors.

Eminently suitable for a fashionable hotel. For rent, etc., apply at the PREMISES.

3284

HORSES FOR SALE.

GREY MARE 15.1½, 7 years old, broken to both saddles and has been driven in Harness, very good across country, good jumper. Has played Polo; believed sound.

Owner has gone home. Can be inspected at Julius Gove's stables, Bellasis Road, Byculla. 3374

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 319 of 1919.

Re: DULLABHBHAI BHUGWANJI SHA, Hindu Merchant, carrying on business at Dhunji Street, without the Fort of Bombay, under the name and style of Dullabhbhai Bhugwanji Sha, an adjudged Insolvent.

EXPARTE—THAKERSIDAS SHIVSHAMAL, a firm: Petitioning Creditors

WHEREAS the abovenamed Dullabhbhai Bhugwanji Sha, has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 17th day of July 1919.

W. J. HOWARD,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Bombay, this 24th day of July, 1919. 3471

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1116 of 1918.

Messrs LAKHMA, TALLA and Co. ...Plaintiffs.

vs

Bai TARABAI, widow of Manilal Chhabildas Jadia ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 7th day of April, 1919, the ten annas share of MANILAL CHHABILDAS JADIA, the deceased husband of the defendant abovenamed in the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 22nd day of August, 1919, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the South side of Second Bhoiwada Street, in the Island and Registration District of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement one hundred and six square yards and eight-ninths of another square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 572 and assessed by the Municipality under G. Ward No. 5341, Street Nos. 87-89 and bounded, on or towards the North by the Second Bhoiwad Street, on or towards the East by the property of Ramji Karson, on or towards the South of a sweeper's passage, on or towrds the West by the property of Kalliandas Ramji.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 16th day of July, 1919.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA.
Commissioner.

3408

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that EZEKIEL SHEMTOBE DAVID has contracted to sell to my client the property hereunder described:—

ALL persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charges, lien, lease, easement or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, at his office at 16, Oak Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the building erected and standing thereon registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. —— New No. 17207, Old Survey No. ——, and New Survey No. 9787 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1943 (2B), Street No. 22 A. B., containing by admeasurement fifty-one square yards or thereabouts situate at Mint Road in the Registration district and Sub-district of Bombay and bounded as follows: —On or towards the North by the premises belonging to Rustomji Dhunjibhoy Screwwalla, on or towards the East by Mint Road, on or towards the South premises belonging to the Vendor and on or towards the West by Mint Back Road.

Dated this 23rd day of July, 1919.

N. C. DALAL,
Purchaser's Attorney.

3454

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that Mr. RUSTOMJI EDULJI MEHTA, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property together with all articles of furniture crockeryware, glassware, Lampware, pots and pans and also the building materials now lying in and about the said premises. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 40, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the village of Dahanu in the Taluk Dahanu, District Thana, made into one admeasuring as follows:—

Survey No.	Hissa No.	Acre.	Gunthas.
168	13	0	10
10	3	1	4
167	8	0	17½

The assessment payable to Government in respect where of is Rs. 18-13-2 (Rupees eighteen annas thirteen and pies two) together with the Bunglow messuage and shed and the well and trees thereon and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Survey No. 140, on or towards the West by Government land being Survey No. 136 and beyond that by Public Road, on or towards the North by Plot No. 18 and on or towards the South by Plot No. 20.

Dated this 24th day of July, 1919.

CHITNIS MOTILAL & KANGA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

3468

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Re. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

LAST WEEK!
LAST WEEK!
of the
GREAT MILITARY MYSTERY SERIAL
PEARL of the ARMY
featuring
PEARL WHITE

Characterised by more thrills and greater thrills than ever before attempted.

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
COMING NEXT WEEK
Our grand new serial
THE MYSTERY OF THE DOUBLE CROSS
featuring
MOLLY KING

AMUSEMENTS.

WAKE UP!

You have frittered away this one precious Week—but still there is one more chance for you TO-DAY.

The opening Chapters of the supremely beautiful Pathe Serial—

"THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO"

will be screened for the last time to-night.

Make hay while the sun shines.

WEST-END CINEMA
(New Charney Road.)

A Comedy in the Programme.

To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIERE PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
SATURDAY NEXT
PATHE'S PEERLESS FEARLESS GIRL
PEARL WHITE
WITH
WARNER OLAND
IN
THE LIGHTNING RAIDER.
PATHE'S SUPREME SERIAL OFFERING
WATCH FOR FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS.

To-Night & Every Night during this Week.
SEE
The second instalment (Episodes 4, 5 & 6) of the latest Universal Serial
"THE LURE OF THE CIRCUS"
The greatest film show on earth, featuring
EDDIE POLO
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
(TRAM TERMINUS GIRGAUM.)

3 Shows Nightly 7, 8-45 & 10-30. Extra Show at 5-15 every day. Prices slightly advanced

IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
TO-NIGHT
PATHE PRESENTS
"TO-DAY"
WITH
FLORENCE REED.

NOT MERELY A GOOD Picture but a GREAT Picture—one of the greatest that has ever been produced.

A Story of tremendous strength adapted from a play that held Broadway for a year, a leading woman who is the peer of any emotional actress on the screen, a cast made-up of real artistes, photography that is perfect, direction by one of America's most famous directors.—THAT IS "TO—DAY."

IN 7 BIG PARTS.

PATHE GAZETTE.

NOTICE.—Owing to enormous cost of this film our prices will be raised as follows during the week:

Prices.—Boxes Rs. 10, Sofa Seats Rs. 2-8, Balcony Seats Rs. 2, Reserved Class Re. 1/4, 1st Class As. 12, 2nd Class As. 6, 3rd Class As. 3.

Time—7-0—8-45—10-30 p. m. Daily.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
Under the direction of Maurice E. Bandman
EDGAR WARWICK
announces the
LAST THREE NIGHTS
of
VANITY FAIR
FOURTH EDITION TO-NIGHT
Including:—
"GEMS FROM FAUST"
"THE VALLEY OF THE MOON"
"A BURLESQUE DRAMA"
SPECIAL MATINEE ON SUNDAY AT 5-30.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE ON MONDAY NIGHT, WHEN A SPECIAL BILL WILL BE PRESENTED, CONSISTING OF THE MOST POPULAR NUMBERS THAT HAVE BEEN PERFORMED DURING THE BOMBAY SEASON.

Plan at ROSE & CO., upto 6 p.m.; after 7 p.m., at the Theatre.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
One of the Finest productions of
W. A. BRADY
"THE TENTH CASE"

A fascinating Film strong of astounding Dramatic interest.

"THE TENTH CASE"
THE STORY OF A CRIME
which has been THE TALK OF NEW YORK introducing a
UNIQUE COURT SCENE
PERFECT ACTING!
PERFECT STAGING!
PERFECT PHOTOGRAPHY!

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AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY CINEMA

FUN and FROLIC

THURBER and THURBER

Eccentric Comedians

WITH

MARIE

HER

New Dances

AND

New Songs

IN

Oriental Styles

who

hold a bright record of performances at

London Coliseum

Paris, Alhambra

and other leading

Theatres

TRIPLE AMUSEMENT

To-Day 3 Shows 6-45 8-15 and 10 p. m.

Box	Rs. 8 0 0		Balcony	Rs, 1 0 0
Oschestra (first 5 rows)	„ 3 0 0		Second class	„ 0 8 0
First class (rear Orchestra)	„ 2 0 0		Third class	„ 0 4 0

THE EXCELSIOR

LAST TIME AT 6-30 p.m.

THE MOST POPULAR AND BEST KNOWN OF ALL ENGLISH ACTRESSES.

ELLEN TERRY

In a stirring 6 Reel drama.

"HER GREATEST PERFORMANCE".

The story of a famous retired actress who used her great powers of impersonation to save her son from false imprisonment.

This picture was shown, by Command, before QUEEN ALEXANDRA at Marlborough House.

JUGMOHANDAS RUGNATHDAS & CO

GOLDSMITHS & JEWELLERS.

249-53, Shaik Memons St. BOMBAY.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "Sonachandi"

TELE. No. 949.

Full value of gold refunded always a market rate on return of article bought of us.

utomatic Fire-Extinguishers

Mantles and Incandescent Lamd

Electric Fans and Fixtures

Red Seal Dry Battery

Icy-Hot Vacuum Flasks

Camp Cots and Water Bags

Accessories

Novelties

Prices defy Competition.

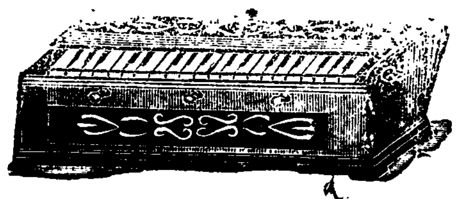
THE LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.,

KUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

PLEASE READ THIS

A BOON TO MOFUSSIL

FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.



Have you tested our "NEW MAHNI FLUTE" Harmonium, if not don't lose this opportunity. Book your order to-day with one-fourth the value as advance and you will get it at your place without any trouble. It is made of seasoned Teak wood and first class reeds, and as such, it has everywhere won the satisfaction of our constituents. Prices under 3 years guaranteed *Single Reed* Rs. 45, 50, now sold for Rs. 22-8-0, 25. *Double Reed* Rs. 75, 80, 90, now offered for Rs. 37-8-0, 40, 45. The best *Double Reed Folding Harmonium* (which can be played both by hands and legs) Price Rs. 130, now sold for Rs. 65. *Special offer*:—Railway freight free in every part of India, and one mouth Harmonium will be given free who will supply at least 20 musical instrument dealers' addresses of his own place.

PARISIAN COMPANY.

Post Box, 414 (B) CALCUTTA.

RINGWORM.

That Nasty Disease!

Cured safely by Dr. Burman's RINGWORM OINTMENT. A sure and certain Cure for all Skin Diseases, Ringworm, Tetter, Acne, Pimples, Ivy poisoning and all kinds of skin troubles. All irritation stopped instantly after the first application. This is a tried medicine of proved success and can be used without the least hesitation. The medicine does not spoil the clothes and is quite harmless as it does not contain poisonous substances.

Price annas 4 per phial. Paking & Postage 1 to 6, 5 annas.

Dr. S. K. BURMAN,

5, Tarachand Dutt Street,
CALCUTTA.

Telegraphic Address—"Camphor."

Agent:—

A. W. THAKKAR,

122, Princess Street, Fida Building,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

◆

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

Liverpool, July 21st.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price
July	22.05
Aug.	21.88
Sept.	21.90
Oct.	22.00
Nov.	Not quoted.
Dec.	Not quoted.
Jan.	22.01
Feb.	21.92
Mar.	21.87
April	Not quoted.
May	21.84

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

◆

New York, July 19th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	..
„ Exports to Great Britain	3,000
„ „ to Continent	Nil
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	23½
Demand Bills	4.39.00
Silver Commercial Bars	105¼

MONEY MARKETS.

◆

London, July 21st.

Bar Silver Spot	54½
„ Forward	54¾

BOMBAY MARKETS.

◆

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, July 24.

The tone of the Marwadi Bazar on opening was easier, the opening rate for Fully Good Broach July, August being Rs. 623. After touching Rs. 614 the price improved to Rs. 620, and fluctuations followed between Rs. 622½ and Rs. 623½. A Japanese house came out as a buyer, and the bazaar following the lead the rate advanced to Rs. 634, and later on to Rs. 637. Owing to a meeting of the Cotton Brokers Association the Marwadi bazaar closed at 3 p.m., the closing rate being Rs. 637. Fully Good Bengal September closed at Rs. 500 and Fine Oomeras September Rs. 595. At Colaba the market for Broach opened at Rs. 640, advanced to Rs. 643, and after further fluctuations closed as under:

For ready cotton there has been a moderate enquiry chiefly by mills.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

◆

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July-Aug.	648
Fully Good Bengal	July	498
Fully Good Bengal	September	518
Fine Oomras	July	589
Fine Oomras	September	607
Good Southerns	July-Aug.	590
Good Southerns	Sept.-Oct.	600

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

◆

QUOTATIONS, 24TH JULY 1919.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G Broach	July-Aug.	636
Fully Good M.G Bengal	July	485
Fine M.G. Oomras	July	574
Good M.G. Southerns	July-Aug.	583

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

◆

Descriptions.	Super fine	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	..	498	485	470	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab	..	493	480	465	„
M.G. Oomras No. 8	589	574	556	—	„
Central Provinces	604	589	571	—	„
M.G. Broach	—	627	620	610	„
M.G. Southerns	—	..	593	583	583
Sawginned Dharwar	—	627	620	610	„

RECEIPTS.

◆

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 23rd July 1919:

Cotton	10 805	Bales.
Wheat	6,011	Cwts.
Linseed	17 764	„
Rape etc.	10 567	„
Gingellyseed	2,405	„
Poppyseed	2,652	„
Groundnuts	4,005	„
Castorseed	1,091	„
Rice	4	„
Myrabollams	74	„
Cottonseed	29,789	„
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	382	„
Jowar	Nil	
Maize	Nil	
Barley	Nil	

BOMBAY CHINA AND YARN MARKET.

◆

Bombay, July 24th

	Rate Rs.	as.	ps.
Davids No. 10	1	2	0
Shapurji No. 10½	1	2	0
Currimbhai No. 12½	1	2	12
Light Houses No. 6½	0	14	0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

◆

Bombay July 24th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphs	1 7 31/32
Bank Demand	1 8 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.	1 8 3/8
Fcs. Demand	245
American Dollars	277
Hongkong	217
Shanghai	335½
Japan	132
Singapore	138

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

◆

BOMBAY, July 24.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 31-15-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1-7, 31-32.
D. D. on London, 1-8, 1-32.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 1-8, 3-8.
D. D. on France, 256.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 270.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 130.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 205.
6/ D/st. Japan, Rs. 125.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 313-8.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 136.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 266-8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITES.

5 per cent. War Loan, 95.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22, 100-12.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 84.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 96.
3½ per cent. Paper, 68.
4½ Port Trust long dated, 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 84.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 82.
4 per cent. Short dated, 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91.

The following are the Bank rates:—

Bank of Bombay	5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal	5 per cent.
Bank of Madras	6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was steady with good business passing.

The following are the rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi, 2,350; Swan, 805; Simplex, 757-8; Madhowji, 2,677-8; Shapurji, 170; Shivrajpur, 42-8; Currimbhoy, 487-8; Kastoorchand, 1,240; Kohinoor 1,785; Fazulbhoy, 970; Crescent, 287-8; David 782-8; Finlay, 735; Colaba, 2,510; Century, 580; By. Dyeing, 1,835; Cen. Mining, 38-8; Katni, Ord., 330; Katni Defd. 1,772-8; Alcock, 845; By. Burma, 1,012-8; Bt. Burma Petro: 28-12; By. Tramway, 800; By. Steam, 445; Tata Old Defd. 1,135; Tata New Defd. 550; pr., Tata Ord. 237-8; Tata Hydro: 1,472-8; Tata Bank, 59; Tata Oil, 380.

The following are the rates of the New Exchange:—

Swadeshi, 2,655; Swan, 800; Simplex, 770; Madhowji, 2,672-8; Fazulbhoy, 965; Currimbhoy, 487-8; Crescent, 287-8; Kohinoor, 1,775; Colaba, 2,515; David, 782-8; Finlay, 740; Kastoorchand, 1,250; Century, 580; By. Dyeing, 1,835; Shapurji, 170; Tata Ord., 235; Tata Defd. 1,140; Tata New Defd. 565; Tata Hydro: 1,435; Tata Bank, 57-8; Shivrajpur, 41; Cen. Mining, 39; Alcock, 840; By. Burma, 1,015; Bt. Burma Petro: 29-8; By. Tramway, 802-8; By. Steam, 440; Katni Ord., 330; Katni Defd. 1,775.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

◆

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 23.

The prices in jute share market ruled slightly weaker to-day without much business passing. A fair number of transactions in coals took place, Patmohnas being in special request. In the miscellaneous section a fairly large number of transactions were reported, prices ruling steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bansjorah 28, Borrea 46, Industry 18-8, Kasta 18-4, Kinuri 15-4 ex. div., North Kajira 2 p, Patmohna 27, Raneegunge 75, Sandra 29-8, West Jamuria 4-8 p.

Jute:—Anglo Indian 430, Auckland 560, Bally 293, Barnagore 220, Behar 5-8 p, Belvedere 536, Century 19-4, Craig 9-4, Dalhousie 582, Delta 704, Fort Gloster 975, Gourepore 1,256, s.l., Howrah 52-4, Kamarhatty 965, Kanknarrah 864, Lansdowne 468, Lawrence 716, Lothian 510, Reliance 53-4, Standard 732.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo Oriental Navigation 47-8 Bank of Bengal 1,900, Britannia Brass 14, British Burmah Petroleum 30, Dock Engineering 16, Dutta Chemical Works 12-12, Fraserpet Fibre 9-12 p, Dunbar Cotton 109, Furkating Saw Mills 14-4, Howrah Oil 48-12, Great India Phosphates 3, India General Navigation 174, Indian Tanneries 15-4, Indian National Sugar 2-14 p, Port Shipping 29-4, Peaces Slipway 13-12, Reliance Fire Brick and Pottery 31, F. A. Sheehan and Co. 34, Tata Industrial Bank 52 p, Triton Insurance 92-8, Zenith Engineering 24-8.

Government Papers three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 68-6 to 68-12 and small lots were done at Rs. 69 to 69-6.

The total subscriptions for the new Indian Loan up to 21st July 1919, are Rs. 9,06,40,600 inclusive of Rs. 29,96,725 in the shape of war bonds.

BANKS.

Names and Amount Paid up.	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div. % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
	Rs.			Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank	100	Feb.-Aug.	18%	320
Alliance Bk of Simla Ld.	100	Jan.-Aug.	17%	295
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50.	100	Jan.-July	11%	94
Bank of Bombay	500	..	18%	2,165
Bank of Bengal	500	Jan.-July	17%	1,930
Bank of India Rs.50	100	do.	12%	175
Bank of Madras	500	do.	12%	1,400
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25	50	—	8%	56
Central Co-op Bk. Rs. 50	50	—	7%	56
National Financing.	25	Feb.-Oct.	8%	55
The Tata Indl. Bk. Rs 7½	75	—	—	59
EXCHANGE BKS.				£
Chartered Bank	20	April-Oct.	15%	
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	10	—	7%	95
Mercantile Bank				100
„ 12½ A	25	Mar.-Sept.	14%	37.10
„ 12½ B	25	Sept.-Mar.	14%	37.10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	$ 123	—	33%	113
National Bank of India £12½	£25	—	20%	950

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names and Amount Paid up.	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div. % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
Ahmedabad Dholka By	100	Mar.-Aug.	7½%	115
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	do.	6½%	585
Amritsar Patty	100	Mar.-Aug.	6½%	114
Central Provinces Ry.	100	June.-Jan.	5 %	102
Chaparmukh-Silghat	100	Mar.-Sept.	4 %	75
Dhond Baramati	100	Jan.-July	4½%	80
Futwah-Islampur Rs. 50	100	Mar.-Sept.	4 %	50
Guzerat Ry.	100	June-Jan.	5 %	95
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	Jan.-July	4½%	88
Larkhana Railway	100	—	4 %	95
Mandra Bhon Ry. Rs. 90	100	April-Oct.	5 %	78
Mymensingh Bhairab Bazaar Ry.	100	..	4 %	84
Pachora Jamner	100	Jan.-July	4 %	80
Sara Sirajganj Ry.	100	May-Nov.	4½%	82
Sialkot Narowal	100	April-Oct.	5 %	102
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	100	July-Dec.	9 %	140
Upper Sind Light Ry.	100	..	5 %	100
Tapti Valley Ry.	500	April-Aug.	9½%	587/8
The Khulna Bhagirghat Ry.	100	—	4 %	100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half Year div.	
			Rs.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	April-Oct.	120	1,470
Alliance Cotton	100	—	7	108
Akola	100	—	5	102
By Cotton Manufg.	500	—	80	740
By. Dyeing & Mfg. Co.	250	Mar.-Sept.	90	1,835
Bombay United	250	..	25	104½
Bradbury Mills	250	..	50	1,062½
Century	100	Mar.-Sept.	28½	580
Central India O.	500	May-Nov.	210	2,787½
Central India P.	500	May-Nov.	6%	430
China	1,000	Apl.Oct.	50	500
Colaba Land & Mill	700	..	40	2,510
Coorla	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	75	925 xd
Crescent	100	do.	25	287½
Currimbhoy	250	do.	30	487
David	250	do.	20	782½
Dawn	250	do.	60	420
Edward Sassoon	200	May-Nov.	15	292½
Emperor Edward	500	do.	65	620
Fazulbhoy	250	Mar-Sept.	70	970
Framji Petit	1,000	May	75	1,250½
Finlay Mills	250	April-Oct.	Nil.	735
Gold Mohor	500	—	125	1,100
Globe	100	—	Nil.	90
Hindustan	1,000	..	140	1,100
Hyderabad	1 000	April Oct.	200	1,500
Ind. Dyeing and Bleaching	100	do.	12½	250
Indian Manufg.	1,000	..	100	725
Indo-China Mfg.	250	Mar -Sept.	—	255
Indore Malwa	100	April-Oct.	17½	352½
Jamshed Manufg.	250	Mar Sept.	Nil.	100
Jewraj Baloo	1 000	April Oct.	40	400
Kastoorchand	500	Mar.-Sept.	Nil	1,240
Khandesh	1 000	June-Dec.	130	1,300
Khatao	1 000	June Dec.	700	4,000
Kohinoor	500	Mar.-Sept.	70	1,785
Lakshmi Cotton	1 000	Mar.-Aug.	150	1,900
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	April-Sept.	125	2,677½
Mathuradas Mills	500		100	1,100
Madras United	1 000	June.-Dec.	50	1,900
Maneckji Petit	1 000	Mar.-Sept.	200	2,700
Mayer Sassoon	100	do.	Nil.	160
Morarjee Goculdas	1 000	..	400	3,650
Nawab of Cambay	500	April-Oct.	20	400
New Great Eastern	200	..	10	460
New City of Bombay	500	April-Oct.	120	1,700
Pabaney	250	—	Nil.	285
Pearl	250	..	55	695
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	50	480
Planet Mill	100	—	5	645
Premier	83	—	Nil	82½ prm.
Presidency	125	Jan.-July.	..	100
Sassoon Cotton	1 000	April-Oct.	100	850
Sassoon Silk	500	April	50	450
Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills	100	..	Nil.	170
Sholapore	1 000	do.	725	3,700
Simplex	250	June.-Dec.	100	757½
Standard Mills	500	Mar.-Sept.	125	2,050
Swan	250	Oct.	Nil.	805
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	150	2,350
Tata O	500	—	5½	1,425
Tata P	500	—	6	425
Union Mill	250	—	—	400
Vishnu Cotton O	500	—	75	1,100
P	500	—	7	500
Western India	1,000	—	150	715
Mysore Spinning	250	Feb.-Aug	10%	400

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Names and Amount Paid up.	Face value	Div. Paid	Last Div. % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
	Rs.		Rs.	
Andhra Velley O 600	1 000	—	4%	830
Andhra Velley P 600	1,000	—	4%	525
Ahmedabad Elec.	100	..	4%	202½
Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	100	335
All India U. Co. Ld. Rs 20	100	August	—	4
Bamanqua	5	..	4%	8½
Back Bay Bath	50	—	6	50 nom.
Badham Pile	70	—	10	105
Baroda Tram Co.	100	Feb.-Aug	Nil.	40
Brick and Tile	100	—	Nil.	50
By.Burma T. Corpor'n	125	—	25	1,012½
By. Burma T. Corportn New Issue 25	125	—	—	392 p.m.
British Burma Petroleum	8	Mar.-Oct	—	28½
By.ElectricSupply P.	£10	—	6%	164
and T. Co. Ltd. O	£10	—	10½	800
B'by Ice Mfg.	40	—	2	16
Bombay Flour Mill	500	Jan.-Aug	150	2 060
Bombay Steam O	250	Mar.-Sept.	12½	445
Navigation Co. P	250	Oct.	8%	230
Bundi Hydraulic Lime and Cement	10		2	50
Central M. Co, Ltd.	10		4	38½
Empire of I. Life Rs. 50	500	April	42%	425
The Eastern O	15	—	5%	23
Chemical Co. D2sh	1½	—	Nil.	50
Indian Cement Co.	250	—	20	795
O	100	—	5	330
Katni Cement D	40	—	44½	1,772
P	100	—	7%	105
Indian Cotton Oil Co. O100	100	Dec.-July	7%	75 nom.
P200	250	Dec.-July	7%	215
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July	15	227½
Jost's Eng. Co., Ltd	50	Oct.	30%	105
Kemp & Co.	200	July	20	170
Kurramsee Landing Rs. 75	200	—		100
Marcks & Co.	100	July	8	80
McKenzies Ltd.	100	—	30	375
Marsland Price Co.	100	—	4%	84
Marslane Price Co.	100	—	7%	75
New Union Flour Mills	100	—	25	235
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50	200	May	30%	530
Phillips & Co	40	July	Nil.	42½
Port Canning Co.	1,000	Sept.	48	1,000
Shivrajpur Synd etc.	10	—	4	42½
Sirdar Carbne Gas Co.	100	Mar.-Aug.	35%	117
Sidley Ice Mfg. Co.	100	..	6	100
Swadeshi Stores	100	Sept.	20%	150
Tata IronSteel Co. O	75	Sept.	8	237½
D	30	..	80	1,135½
P	150	Mar.-Sept.	6%	140
Tata Iron Or (NI)80	75	—	—	145
„ Dif („)190	400	..	—	800
Tata Hydro Elec. O	1 000	Jan.	8%	1,472½
„ „ „ P	1 000	Jan.	7	1,000
Tata Iron Pref (second)	10	—	100	1 prm.
Tata Hydro Deb. Con Ps	1 000	April-Oct	5½%	6% prem.
Thacker & Co.	50	June	60%	325
Telephone Co.	60	—	6	305 xd
Tata Oil Mills 60	100	—	—	377½ prm.
				412 prm.

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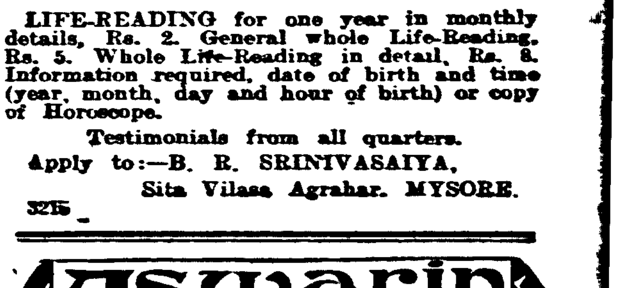

The Indian Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Last Div. p.a.	
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Akbar	50	May	250	450
Albert Kurrachee	1,000	Nov.	45	600
Bellary Press	275	Aug.	10	100
Broach City	200	Oct.	20	150
Fort	475	Nov.	50	750
Godavery Valley	100	..	6	45
Harveyand Sabhpty	500	July	70	600
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	12	130
Jivanji Press	100	Aug.	15	135
Jumna Ging.& P.Co. Ltd	1,000	—	7%	850
Karachi Press Co.	500	—	40	700
Mahmudpura Cts.	100	..	20	100
Mahuva	200	Oct.	Nil	195
Manmar Mfg.	250	Aug.	15	155
New East Indian	1,000	Sept.	200	1,300
New Mofussil Co.	400	Nov.	70	800
New Bazar	600	Oct.	50	600
New Prince of Wales	500	Oct.	60	740
Sind	400	Nov.	Nil	1 000
Surat City	200	Oct.	10	160
Volkart U. P. Co Ltd.	500	Sept.	60	570

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ALLEGED PROFESSIONAL MISCONDUCT OF A PLEADER.

FINE ORDERED TO BE REFUNDED.

K. L. Killedar
vs.
The District Judge of Sholapur.

(Before Justices Shah and Hayward).

This was an application against the decision of Mr. J. D. Dikshit, District Judge of Sholapur. He found the applicant Mr. Killedar guilty of professional misconduct and neglect in refusing and omitting to act for his client and fined him Rs. 50 under section 50 of the Regulation II of 1827.

The facts are briefly these:—

The petitioner Mr. Killedar is a pleader practising at Sholapur. He was engaged by one Shravana Mukunda in Civil Application No. 4 of 1914, on the file of the District Judge at Sholapur. The said application came for hearing before that Court on the 16th January 1917, but was adjourned till the next day for want of time. The matter was taken up on that day and as the pleader for the applicant did not appear to argue the case, a statement of the applicant was taken. The Court, under the circumstances thought that Mr. Killedar, the pleader for the applicant neglected to do his duty and the notice was issued to him requiring his explanation.

MR. KILLEDAR'S EXPLANATION.

The pleader Mr. Killedar submitted his explanation. After complaining about the non-payment of the full fee, the pleader stated that he had no notice of the application having been fixed for hearing. He also added that he had every desire to conduct and argue the application and attributed his omission only to want of notice of the day fixed for hearing. The District Judge then sent the matter to the local Bar-Association. The Association obtained a fresh explanation from the pleader and submitted it to the District Judge. In it, it was stated that the pleader had no notice of the date fixed for argument and consequently he could not appear though had he notice, he would have appeared to argue the matter.

The District Judge observed "Mr. Killedar does not say that he withdrew from the case with the consent of his client. The only explanation he offers is that he thought that the client would come to him afterwards and that the final stage of hearing had not arrived. As pointed out above the explanation is merely an invention and highly unsatisfactory. How was the final stage to arrive when he was not doing anything for his client. In the beginning, I thought that the wrong may be righted and the pleader may be awakened to the sense of this duty by referring the matter to the Local Bar Association. But they say that they are unable to see eye to eye with me. They have a right to think independently for themselves and they may have honestly stated what they thought on the question. But just as they are entitled to an independent opinion, I have a right to fearlessly express my honest view as to what I conceive to be a proper or improper conduct of a pleader according to the law, I have to administer and the dictates of my conscience. From my own experiences of the Court for the last nine months it seems that some of the members of the Bar require an awakening to their sense of responsiblity and duty. I do not think that the circumstances are so aggravated that I should report the matter to the High Court for the exercise of their disciplinary jurisdiction as the justice of the case can be met by the exercise of the power vested in this Court under section 50 of the Regulation. I fine the pleader Mr. Killedar Rs. 15 for refusing and omitting to act for his client though he was already paid Rs. 50 of the fees agreed."

NO MISCONDUCT.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments observed that there was no misconduct or wilful default on the part of the pleader. Their Lordships therefore set aside the order of fine.

Mr. P. B. Shingne appeared for the applicant.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

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CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 25TH OF JULY, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

654-18—Metha D & L, Narbadashanker Harjivan Joshi v. Goswami Shri Pradumualalji Murlidharji Maharaj, Mulla and M.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

1162-18—Motichand and D, Hargovind Jeychand v Hirji Bhugwandas a firm and anr, Mehta D and L, Part heard.

827-18—Mulla and Mulla, Govindji Hirji and Co a firm v Bhimji Jivraj and Co a firm, Madhowji K and Ch.

630-18—Dubash and Co, Messrs Chimniram Motilal a firm v Messrs Sankalchand Ratanchand a firm, Moti and Devi. For postponement.

765-18—Mulla and Mulla, Mathuradas Manji v Madhavdas Karsandas a firm, Bhimji and Co.

766-18—Mulla and Mulla, Mathuradas Manji v Messrs A K Premchand and Co a firm, Bhimji and Co.

1101-18—Khambatta and Co, Amarchand Hazarimal and Co firm v Nazar Abdulla Meheralli Dharamsi, Smetham B and Co.

1597-18—Khambatta and Co, Sukhraj Hazarimal and Co a firm v Nazar Abdulla Meheralli Dharamsi, Smetham B and Co.

1150-18—Mulla and M, Messrs Cowasji Framji & Co. a firm v. Harakchand Makanji, Metha D and L.

1196-18—Bhimji & Co., Chena Gangji v. Bai Premabai, Mirza M & M.

1197-18—Vachha and Co., Nagarmal Jeynarayan v. Messrs Vishram Dhanji and Co. a firm, Payne and Co.

1199-18—Daphtary F and D, Tyaballi Hasanalli v. Bhagwandas Vithaldas Patel and anr, Shamrao M & H.

799-18—Mulji & Tha, Cassum Ayab Darbar v. Fatmabai widow & ors, Mulla & M.

1619-18—Mirza M & M, Jaffri bin Abdul Rahim & anr v. Ayeshabibi & ors, Dikshit M & K.

1621-18—Mirza M & M, Shabendri Haji Mahomed Miram Sahib a firm v. Ayeshabibi & ors, Dikshit M & K.

1083-14—Jehangir M & S, Nowla Dooga & Co. a firm v. Shaulabai widow & anr, Pandia & Co.

97-16 Dikshit M & K, Vithal Purshotam & ors v. Makundnath Krishnanatt Khote & anr, Rustomji & Gin.

98-16—Dik M & K, Vithal Purshotam & ors v. Dayanath Kushnanath Khote & & ors, Rustomji & G.

1053-14—Mulla and M. Govindji Harsey & ors v. Ratanbai widow & anr, Rustomji & G, Motichand & D.

1225-15—Dastur and Co., Jethabhai Hirji v. Ratanbai widow & ors, Rustomji and G. Motichand and D, Mulla and M. In person.

813-18—Dubash and Co., Seth Gordhandas Purshotamdas and ors v. Lalji Dossa, Shamrao M & H.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR JUDGMENT IN CHAMBER.

O S 1867-19—Sabnis & G, Devchand M Choksey v. Chaganlal Amarchand & ors, Shamrao M & H, Purnanand & Cl.

1051-19—N C Dalal Motibhai Lakhmidas a firm v. Nowroji Manekji Sithna, 1-4-19.

1314-19—Merwanji K & Co., Khubchand Ramchand v. Mafatlal Jamnadas a firm, Daphtary F & D, 24-4-19.

2071-19—Ragh. N & Co., Messrs. Motiji Himatmalji a firm v. Karamchand Javanlal & anr, Unvalla P & P, 14-7-19.

2073-19—Captain & V, Messrs Khoja Mithabhai Nathu a firm v. Sha Jamnadas Jadanji & Co. a firm, 14-7-19.

2074-19—Vachha & Co., Messrs Chamnaji Hanseji a firm v. Messrs Ismail Mahomed & Sons a firm, Mehta D & L, 14-7-19.

2075-19—Captain & V, Messrs Koja Nathubhai Mitha a firm v. Messrs D Shantilal Kairtlal & Co., Madh K & Ch, 14-7-19.

2089-19—Mehta D & L, Bhimjibhai Fulchand a firm v. Baba B Murlidhar a firm, Madh K & Ch. 15-7-19.

2126-19—F K Dadachanji, Messrs Popatlal Jivram & Co., a firm v. Messrs S Spinnce & Co. a firm, 17-7-19.

2127-19—F K Dadachanji, Messrs Popatlal Jivram & Co. a firm v. Messrs Jivalal Ooiankey & Co. a firm, 17-7-19.

MISCELLANEOUS SUMMONS.

App 48-17—978-17—Purnanand & Cl, Ambalal Sakalchand v. B K Vora & Sons, 24-3-19.

Insolvency No. 294-18—Dubash & Co., The firm of Padamsey Jetha a firm v. The firm of Pruthuraj Bhugibandas, 17-7-19.

1095-17—Vachha & Co., Shaik Ahmed & anr v. Abdulla Abdul Rehmandas, 21-7-19.

1070-19—Khanderao L & M, Narsinha Marthu Rhandaray & Co. v. P. Toms & Sons a firm, J O 31-3-19.

1328-19—Amarchand & Co., Haridas Rowji v. Ambalal Bhailal, In person, J O 27-6-19.

1939-19—Dastur & Co., Jethabhai Jivan & Co. a firm v. Abdullabhai Lalji, J O 7-7-19.

1918-19—Medhowji K & Ch, Vallabhdas Govindji a firm v. Zodkarin Tilve & Co., J O 11-7-19.

1450-19—Mulla & M, Maneckshа D Sethna v. M A Boga & anr, J O 14-7-19.

543-18—Dubash & Co., Messrs Nowlaji Fuwaji a firm v. Vithaldas Kakubhai, 17-7-19.

843-18—Unwalla P & P, Kaikhusru Khodamul Irani v. Bai Rehmatbai widow, Mulla & M, 17-7-19.

1368-15—Ardeshir H D & Co., Haji Ahmed Haji Hoosein Dada v. Moreshwar Vithal Joshi, 17-7-19.

1450-19—Mulla & M, Maneckshaw Dadabhoy Sethna v. M H Bagadave, J O 21-7-19.

1310-19—Payne & Co., Vithaldas Chaturbhuj a firm v. Narandas Jivraj a firm, Purshotamrai & Co., 21-7-19.

1824-19—Mirza M & M, Gangabai widow & anr v. Messrs Ratansey Canji & anr. 21-7-17.

O S 1844-19—Ardeshir H D & Co., Karsondas Devji v. Madhowji Waghji Dastur & Co., 28-5-19.

FOR JUDGMENT.

339-18—Khambatta & Co., Muradalli Shamji v. B N Lang, Tyabji D & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

869-18—J C G Bowen, The Secretary of State for India in Council v. Sir Mahomed Yusuf Ismail Kt and ors, Payne and Co., Part heard.

887-18—Captain and V, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Ranglal Jankidas and anr, Malvi M R and Co.

1074-18—Matubhai J and M, Jaffer Sheermahomed v Hoosein A Peerbhoy, Bhaishanker K and G.

1227-18—Bhimji and Co, Messrs Padamsey Goculdas a firm v Hormusji Bejonji Choksey and anr, In person, Forbes and Co.

978-18—Ardeshir H D and Co, Jethabhai Kalianji v Ishwardas Gorukhram, Jamsedji R and D.

448-18—Dubash and Co, Soni Devraj Rana v Jamnadas Narotamdas a firm, Khandvala and Co.

1256-18—Shamrao M and H, Jamnadas Narotamdas a firm v Soni Devraj Rana and ors, Dubash and Co.

1029-18—Craigie B and C, The Bombay Dyeing and Mafg Co Ltd v. Mahomedally A Sacoor, Little and Co.

296-19—N C Dalal, Jugmohandas Laxmidas Sutana v Kanaylal Revashanker Joshi, Madhowji K and Ch.

1347-18—Mulla and M, Messrs Narrotamdas Hemraj and Bros a firm v Hormusji Hirjibhoy Wadia and ors, Little & Co.

1349-18—Shamrao M and H, Harakchand Mansukhlal v Chunilal Nanalal, Dubash and Co.

1096-18—Khanderao L and M, Ibrahim Thaverbhai a firm v Nasarwanji Masani Mulji and Th.

716-19—M B Chothia, Messrs Premchand Chimanlal a firm v Kakalbhai Umedchand a firm, Daph F and D.

297-18—Merwanji K & Co., Babu Kalicharandas v. Aga Cumberalli bin Aga Hossan Lord & ors, Hiralal Th & ors, Mulla & Mulla.

844-18—N C Dalal, Nagardas Chhoganlal v. Hirachand Valchand, Moti & Devi.

751-18—Bhimji & Co., Kissavji Ghillabhai v. Dharamsey Meghji a firm, Shroff & D, Ard H & D & Co.

754-18—Mulla & Mulla, Hanumanprasad Begaria v. W C Morley, Ragh E & Co.

713-17—Dubash & Co., Chimaniram Motilal a firm v. Punamchand Kaluram & ors, Khanvalla & Co.

809-17—Dubash & Co., Chimaniram Motilal a firm v. Sobhagmal Himatmal & & ors, Khandvalla & Co.

1522-18—Pandia & Co., Messrs. R Hatmibhoy & Co. a firm v. Hasanalli Mulla Gulam Hoosein, Little & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR DISMISSAL.

1489-19—Purnanand & Co., Jivanlal Manilal & Co. a firm v. Narayendas Dwarkadas a firm, Mehta D & L.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

149-02—Madhowji K and Ch, Bai Harakh and anr v Tribhowandas Pragji and anr Amin and D, Madhowji K and Ch. Part heard.

482-18—Purnanand and Co, Sonibai v Tribhowandas Pragji and anr, Amin and D, Madhowji K and Ch.

S C Ct 200/4740-18—Mulla and M, Hasambhai Abo Mahomed and anr v. Framji Pallonji Talati, Shroff and D.

149-02—Madhowji & Ch, Bai Harakh and anr v. Tribhowandas Pragji and anr, Amin & D, Madhowji K & Ch, Part heard.

239-18—Jehangir M & S, Murlidhar Lachminarayen v. Syed Mahomed Valad Syed Ahmed Johagirdar, Hirlal Th & Co.

785-18—Kanga & S, Mootoomal Hotchand Odurja v. E H Elias & anr, Mulla & M, Soonderdas & Co.

678-8—Merwanji K & Co., Bai Sonabai & anr v. Umar Cassum & ors.

944-17—Surajmal & Co., Seth Gordhandas Purshotamdas & ors v. Mahadeo Podar, Ragh N & Co., N C Dalal.

774-17—In person (a pauper) Mary Rose Aga Beg v. Messrs K A Readymoney & Co. a firm, Captain & V.

1046-15—Wadia G & Co., Charles Edward Gruj v. Sakur Haji Habib, Dikshit M & K.

1207-18—Amin & Desai Vakhotchand Dayabhai a firm v. H S M Kazrani & Sons a firm, Little & Co.

1209-18—M V Gokhale, Raghunath Ganpatrao Dhumatkar v. Gunpatrao Pundlik Dhuwatkar & ors, Chitnis M & K.

1224-18—Judah & Solomon, Isaac David v. Dr. T. E. Carr, Payne & Co.

1258-18—Dastur & Co., Narbheram Pragji a firm v. Motiram Dewji, Jam R & D.

1273-18—Payne & Co., Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam v. B Cowasji & Co., a firm, Little & Co.

1280-18—Amin & Desai, Umedram Jivabhai a firm v. Radhakisson Nandram, Purnanand & Cl.

515-18—Tyabji D & Co., Hirachand Nemchand & ors v. Chhabildas Ganpatram & ors, Jam R & D.

1482-18—Ard H D & Co., Khimanbai widow v. Poonsey Khimji & ors, M B Chothia.

567-18—Captain & V. Prithiviraj Bhagwandas a firm v. Balaji Bapuji Anikhindi a firm, Manilal & Kher.

1372-15—Madh K & Ch, The Advocate General of Bombay v. Kessarbai widow & & anr, Moti J & M.

1034-18—Dubash & Co., Narandas Manoredas a firm v. Hazarimal Timaji & ors. Vachha & Co.

BOMBAY—SALSETTE DEVELOPMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In continuation of my letter kindly published by you on the 2nd of July, 1919, allow me to make some more observations It has been talked very freely that H. H. the Maharajah Scindhia of Gwalior is trying to acquire as much of the island of Juem as possible. Now, Sir, the island of Juem, which is within 12 miles of Bombay, is such an ideal spot, that it has already attracted the attention of many an enterprising capitalist, some of course purely with a view to profiteer. As the island is being brought under the operation of the Town-planning Act, perhaps the aforesaid capitalists have not yet succeeded in their endeavours, more especially because the Khot of Juem is represented by about 20 coparceners, where unanimity is a difficulty. I suggest that instead of allowing any profiteer or any Native State to appreciate and profit by the potentialities of this picturesque island in the west of Salsette and next door to Bombay, H. E. the Governor of Bombay as the Chancellor of the Bombay University, should personally visit the island, and if his Excellency goes there later on in company of the members of the Syndicate of the University, I do not think it will require much stretch of the imagination for either H. E. the Chancellor, or the Vice-Chancellor of the Syndicate to decide on the spot that the whole of the island of Juem should be acquired in the interest of the Bombay University and all the colleges in the city of Bombay should be located there so that the Bombay University may gradually rise to the level of Oxford and Cambridge. Because, nature has so formed the island of Juem, that the student world would get the best of the weather, the best of the natural scenery, the best of the marina for sport and recreation (yachting, boating, golf, swimming and what not?), the best of the quiet and seclusion and yet be nearest to the metropolis. Amongst the burning questions of the day, apart from the Reforms, the housing problem and the education problem are at the forefront. "Mens sana in Corpore sano." To have sanum corpus of the student, ought to be the chief anxiety of the 'Varsity folks. To locate boarding colleges and free primary and secondary schools fully equipped with all the modern facilities for comfortable study, sport and research in the Island of Juem, would be simply using the blessings of Providence in the interest of the student world. And the students of to-day will be the statesmen of to-morrow. I, therefore, appeal to the Chancellor first to make a patient tour himself through the whole of the island and then in consultation with his own Government and that of the University, to make himself immortal in this Presidency, by acquiring this picturesque place with a view to raise the Bombay University to the dignified status of the two premier Universities in England.

Mr. E. W. Fritchley wants to develop the western coast from Bandra upwards as far as Palghar by locating the next exhibition there. I say do it by all means, provided you utilize afterwards as much of that area as possible for the purpose of housing the poor masses and bring them all within cheap, rapid and easy reach of Bombay throughout the 24 hours. For it is the poor masses that are the bulwarks of a nation. When the war-trumpet was sounded, the Recruiting Officer got all he wanted from these very poor. It is ungodly to reserve all the healthiest spots for the well-to-do classes, and shunt off the poor masses to less healthy localities. Therefore, let the nation do its duty by the poor. So that if there be another war as some expect after some years—the Recruiting Officer would surely get much more, both in quality and quantity, than he would care for, And the true and very hard-earned lessons of this world-wide and epock-making war would not be wasted on a patriarchal, but genuinely progressive Government.—Yours, etc.,

MORESHWAR W. PRADHAN.
Sai Pradhan, Baug, Santa Cruz.

CONVICTION OF THEFT OF CONGO RED DYE.

APPEAL ADMITTED AND APPELLANTS BAILED OUT.

(Before Mr. Justice Shah and Mr. Justice Hayward.).

Mr. Azad, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Somji pleader, presented an appeal on behalf of his clients Jooma Karamalli and Mohamedalli Raghoaji, who were charged with theft as servants of two packets of Congo Red Dye, belonging to the Indian Bleaching and Dyeing Works, situate at Parbhadevi and convicted by the Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mr. H. P. Dastur. The first accused is an assistant Bleaching Master, while No. 2 is an assistant Cloth Dyeing Master in the said works.

FACTS OF THE CASE.

The facts of the case are briefly these:—

On 12th June, two witnesses for the prosecution Narayan and Rajaram Krishna, saw one Hussain, a relation of Munshi against whom the case for receiving the stolen property is pending. The witnesses shadowed this Hussain, till he came near the Dyeing Factory. In the meanwhile, they saw the second accused come out of the factory and go through a "wady" close by the chawl to an Irani's tea shop. A breeze lifted up their shirts and witnesses saw a thick package tied round their backs, a portion of it being covered by trousers. Then both the accused proceeded through a small gully to private latrines near the Irani's shop. Witness Raja stood near the entrance of the gully while Narayan followed and stood near the corner of the wall and saw each of the accused going to one of the latrines and further through a lattice window, he saw each one removing the package and deposit something on the ledge of the latrine. Accused No. 2 then went to the Irani's shop, and accused No. 1, went to Munshi's house. Narayan remained to watch No. 2, while Raja was joined by the other witness Bapoo, who followed No. 1. They then saw No. 1, Munshi and the boy Hussain wearing a black coat, come out No. 1 and Hussain then went along DeLisle Road. No. 1 then came up near the Irani's shop and joined No. 2. No. 2 then made a sign to Hussain, who shortly came up there, to go towards the lane. Witnesses then saw Hussain carrying a bundle under his black coat. Narayan then came up and caught Hussain and found two packages of Congo Red Dye worth Rs. 130 with the boy. Munshi then came up and remonstrated with the witnesses, but immediately a police Havildar followed who led the party to the police station. Witnesses made statements in consequence of which both the accused were arrested.

"A FALSE CASE."

The defence was that it was a false case got up against them by one Kodiyal.

His Worship in his judgment observed that the witnesses Narayan, Raja and Bapu corroborated each other in material particulars and they are supported even by the evidence of Munshi and the boy, and thus it negatives the suggestion that they were tools in Kodiyal's hands. They stood very well under the cross-examination of Mr. Azad. Munshi admits that on No. 1's suggestion, he sent the boy Hussain, to carry his tiffin as he said No. 1 did go to Munshi's house and within 20 minutes of their leaving, the boy was found in possession of packages wrapped up in his black coat. There was a large stock of Red Congo Dye that day in the Indian Bleaching and Dyeing Works. Only accused No. 2, and a factory peon had a free access to that room, where the colour was stored. It is not denied that Nos. 1 and 2, went out of the factory the same day at 3-30 p.m. Counsel submitted that the three witnesses might be accomplices. But his Worship did not think that they were accomplices, firstly because no suggestion to the effect was made in cross-examination and secondly, because they ought not to have arrested Hussain and thus implicated Nos. 1 and 2. Thus he believed the prosecution story as borne out by the evidence. His Worship then passed on to the next point whether the facts as alleged did amount to theft in law. He answered that in the affirmative. No. 1 was in sole charge of the colour room. The stuff in the factory and that found in Ex. "A" were of the same quality and wrapped up in identical paper. Mr. Ismail cannot identify the Red Congo Dye as belonging to him because there is no special mark on it. He further cannot say whether there was any deficit in the quantity that day because there had not been any checking for months.

POINTS IN FAVOUR OF ACCUSED.

The only points which his Worship found in favour of the accused were that if Nos. 1 and 2 had stolen the dye they would not risk their liberty by keeping the dye in the latrine for sometime, where the chances of detection were great, whereas Munshi's house was very near. Why they did that his Worship could not say. The other point was whether it was possible for the witness Narayan to see, what the 2nd accused did inside the latrine. The Inspector had urged that the sun beat in the latrine in the afternoon and thus it was possible for a man to see through the lattices what a man did inside. But that was mere imagination of Narayan. The boy Hussain says that while he was returning with some mangoes, he saw accused No. 1 and on Munshi's suggestion went to the Irani's shop and there saw accused No. 2 and ultimately he was arrested by Narayan. He, in his cross-examination stated that, what he deposed to in his examination-in-chief was false. His Worship accepted his examination-in-chief as true.

In convicting the accused his Worship thought that because of the trusted position the two accused occupied and the difficulty of detecting such offences he wanted to pass a severe and a deterrent sentence and on the request of Mr. Azad gave the accused an appealable sentence. He sentenced the accused to four months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 201 and in default two months' rigorous imprisonment.

After some arguments their Lordships admitted the appeal and enlarged the appellants on bail of Rs. 1,000 each and a surety in a like sum. The appellants, it was stated by counsel, were, by the courtesy of the Magistrate, in the police lock-up pending the disposal of the application for bail.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 24.

S. S. Alesia, Stephen, Putbeck from Sea, July 24.

S. S. Khosrou, Chanmont, Jeddah, July 12.

S. S. City of Hankow, Mason, New York, June 20.

DEPARTURES.

July 24.

S. S. Massis, Robson, Abadan.

S. S. Khosrou, Nagahiro, Kobe, etc.

S. S. Manora, Steadman, Karachi.

The following vessel obtained its port clearance yesterday:—

S. S. Obra, William, Rangoon, etc.

The following vessel began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Kura for Mahomerah.

S. S. Alesia:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Alesia, 3,228 tons, Captain J. Stephen, sailed on Wednesday for Rangoon, but she returned to port yesterday at 6-30 a.m. for slight engine repairs. weather experienced heavy swell of the port, moderate and fresh wind

S. S. Khosrou:—The T. M. Co.'s steamer Khosrou, 2,422 tons, Captain F. de Chanmont, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah via Aden, with a general cargo, 5 cabin and 14 deck passengers, which port she had left on the 12th instant.

S. S. City of Hankow:—The City Line steamer City of Hankow, 5,560 tons, Captain E. Mason, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo and 40,000 cases kerosine oil, which port she had left on the 20th ultimo.

S. S. Obra:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Obra, 3,520 tons, Captain B. N. William, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Rangoon via Tuticorin and Colombo, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Thursday, 24th July, 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCK.			
A Aymerie..	Philadelphia	30-7-19	W & A G & Co
C & R Clan Maclean ..	Dunkirk	1-8-19	J Finlay & Co
D & E Siam Maru	Kobe	6-8-19	O S Kaisha
H Kura	Abadam	1-8-19	S Wallace & Co
K Ula	N F	N F	M M & Co
M Gunts Castle	N F	N F	W & A G & Co
N Itola	N F	N F	M M & Co
Q Vergemere	N F	N F	D Khandwari
HARBOUR WALL.			
Oporto	N F	N F	K N & Co
Irrawadi	N F	N F	K N & Co
Saraswati	N F	N F	K N & Co
Netravati	Karachi	N F	K N & Co
Kaveri	Marmagoa	N F	K N & Co
MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.			
Walrus Kuphus Flamingo	5 days	26-7-19	C E B P T
VICTORIA DOCK.			
1 Nawab ..	N F	25-7-19	T M & Co
2 Boats of Dogra			W & A Graham & Co
3 Kowelt ..			T M & Co
4 Boats of Jeseric	N F	N F	W & A Graham & Co
5 Abisko	Port Said	26-7-19	L D
6 Bandra	P Gulf	25-7-19	M M & Co
7 Khosson..	Jeddah	29-7-19	T M & Co
8 Zayani	Jeddah	29-7-19	H S Shushtary
9 Bahrein ..	Aden	26-7-19	T M & Co
12 & 13 Obra	Rangoon	25-7-19	M M & Co
14 Lhasa	Karachi	24-7-19	M M & Co
15 Dwarka..	P Gulf	N F	M M & Co
16 Kasara..	N F	N F	M M & Co
ALEXANDRA DOCK.			
2 Varsova..	N F	N F	M M & Co
4 Malwa	London	25-7-19	R I M
4 Baroda	Busra	24-7-19	M M & Co
6 Warturm.	Liverpool	28-7-19	W & A G & Co
7 Chindwara	London	N F	M M & Co
9 Cooeyanna	Busra	26-7-19	M M & Co
10 Kashgar..	London	9-8-19	M M & Co
11 Kandy	N F	N F	D R I M
12 Teesta	London	26-7-19	M M & Co
13 War Isis	London	28-7-19	D R I M
13 Shuja	Busra	28-7-19	T Morrison & Co
S E 14 War Loch	Calcutta	24-7-19	K N & Co
Offside 15 Bankura	Busra	31-7-19	M M & Co
15 Hermelin.	Hongkong	27-7-19	R I M
17 Coconada.	Busra	27-7-19	M M & Co
Jetty end Muttra	Busra	31-7-19	M M & Co
Jity Umta	Rangoon	27-7-19	M M & Co
HUGHES DRY DOCK.			
Ifan	N F	N F	H Shustery & Co

EXPORTS.

July 24.

S. S. Warturm for Marseilles:—500 cwts. groundnuts, D. B. Khan and Co.

S. S. Warturm for Marseilles in transit to Spain:—150 bales cotton, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.

S. S. Teesta for London:—40 cwts. ginger, Rajan Merally.

S. S. Kashger for London:—308 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 100 bales hemp, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 299 bales hemp, Gokuldas Virjee and Co.; 750 bales hemp, J. N. Kapadia and Co.; 2,001 cwts. myrabolams, 750 bales hemp, D. B. Khan and Co.; 2,800 cwts. linseed, Sanday and Co.

S. S. Aymerie for Philadelphia:—2,000 cwts. myrabolams, Purshotam Mathuradas and Co.; 584 casks goat skins, Enrico N. Stein.

S. S. Clan Maclean for Dunkirk:—500 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Siam Maru for Kobe:—400 bales cotton, Samabhai Nathoobhai and Co.; 200 bales cotton, M. Kalyanmul.

S. S. Siam Maru for Moji:—200 bales cotton, Jethabhai Dewji and Co.

S. S. Siam Maru for Osaka:—4 bales sheep skins, 8 bales cow hides, S. H. Ahomed.

S. S. Hermelin for Hongkong:—100 bales cotton grey twist, I. David; 100 bales cotton grey twist, Gursetji Bomanji and Co.; 200 bales cotton grey twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 200 bales cotton grey twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 100 bales cotton grey twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.

IMPORTS.

July 24.

S. S. Dogra from New York, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.:—6 cases paper writing, 63 cases 975 D/s 3,212 brls. lubricating oil, 2,911 ship's count Brls. lubricating oil, 14 cases shears, 800 cases nails, 50 Crts. iron sheets, 96 cases listerine, 2 cases cresoline, 25 cases antiphlogistine, 3 Brls. dye stuff, dry coal tar, colours for dying purposes, 54 cases medicines and medicines containing spirits, 3 cases lamps, 35 cases medicines, 5 cases milk, 600 cases condensed milk, 12 cases manola, 3 cases liver pills, 18 cases shoes, 2 cases trysogen and hermotine tablets, 21 Brls. sugar of lead, 9 cases finished mouldings, 99 kegs 1 case dyes, 9 cases lanterns and parts, 4 cases globes, 2 cases olives, 65 crts. 1 box 25 cases paper, 3 kegs tonter hooks, 3 brls. bungs, 3 cases chemicals, 32 cases varnish, 2 cases enamel, 9,287 bundles steel hoops, 3 cases soap and ointment, 9 cases pumps and valves, 3 kegs dye stuff, 2 cases coal tar dyes, 7 cases clocks, 3 cases watches, 2 cases grapenuts, 10 cases baking powder, 2 cases extract, 3 cases vaseline pomade, 2 bundles soap, 3,336 cases, tin lanterns, 2,000 ship's count mineral colza, 26 bales old newspaper, 3 cases cotton hosiery, 10 cases brass lanterns, 2 cases circle glasses, 3 casks 3 brls. tackles blacks, 4 cases padlocks, 2 cases batteries, 12,398 cases refined petroleum, 34 cases lanterns, 91 cases writing paper, 73 cases gals transit oil, 51 packages syrup, 11 cases lantern burners.

S. S. Nawab from Java via Colombo and Karachi, Agents Turner Morrison and Co.:—44,162 bags sugar, 297 bags flour.

ELPHINSTONE MILLS.

TURNED INTO A JOINT STOCK COMPANY

(Associated Press.)

Messrs. Haji Mahomed Haji Ismail and Co., who own the Elphinstone Mills situated opposite the Elphinstone Road Station have turned it into a joint stock company under the above name with a capital of fifty lakhs of rupees divided into 25,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each and 25,000 perference shares of Rs. 100 each. All the Preference shares and 5 lakhs worth of ordinary shares have been taken up by the previous owners of the company and the rest of the shares have been oversubscribed and the allotment work has been completed. The Managing Agents are Messrs. Haji Mahomed Haji Ismail and Co., consisting of Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail, Umar Sobani and Oosman Sobani.

The Board of Directors consists of

1. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail, Esq., (Chairman)
2. A. J. Raymond Esq.,
3. Ambalal Sarabhai Esq.,
4. Manu Subedar Esq.,
5. Hoosein A. Lalji Esq.,
6. Tricumdas Dwarkadas Esq.,
7. S. F. Mulla Esq.,
8. Umar Sobani Esq.,

The offices of the Company are situated at 375, Hornby Road.

MOTOR CAR ACCIDENTS IN BOMBAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—This morning at 9-50, an accident took place near Warden's Chawl in Fegusson Road. The car was of black colour without any number and was driven by an European with an upcountry Indian occupant, both in Khaki Uniforms. Though driven at an abnormal speed, the car was on its proper side and the horn was blown when the car was at a distance. Instantly a small boy of about 8 years of age crossed the road in such a way that even the pluck of the driver in making the car stop instantaneously could not avoid making him senseless by the touch of the front wheel.

The vehicular traffic in Fergusson Road during the daytime is very heavy as it is one of the main thoroughfares of the mill district. It is only about 20 feet wide and the small footpaths on both the sides are rendered useless by the people living on the ground floor of the chawls in this Street. Some portions of the footpaths are occupied by the vegetable and fruit sellers and on the unoccupied portions, excretionary matter and other refuse is thrown. It is the bounden duty of those in authority to prosecute without any favour or fear all those who are at fault. People have no other way but to walk through the centre of the road though constantly in danger of being overrun by the fast driven Military cars, which run daily in large number and sometimes in a line from the factory of Messrs. A. Hyland Ld., at Haines Road to the B. B. & C. I. Railway Workshop in Delisle Road.

The City Improvement Trust aided by the Municipality is busy at present in acquiring certain parts of the city which do not require any immediate improvement, whereas those in sore need of improvement are utterly neglected. It seems nobody's duty to remedy the evil, but let the things lie where they are. It is a disgrace to the Civic Administration of the city to allow the nuisance to be continued without any serious check.—Yours, etc.,

R. G. MAHIMKER.

Parel Tank, July 23.

SCARCITY OF WATER IN BOMBAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Let me draw the attention of the Municipal authorities to the awful scarcity of water in the City at least in Girgaon and Grant Road. On referring to the figures in your paper I find the rainfall in Bombay since the 1st of June has approached forty (40) inches and still water is as little supplied, at least in these portions of the City, as it was during last summer. On the higher storeys water hardly flows for an hour in the morning and as much in the evening and all the inhabitants have got to carry water from lower floors and occasionally from ground floors. The tanks that are connected to the privy flushes (which are not even in order) are rarely full. The position in one word is scandalous. In this connection I note with satisfaction the announcement of a public meeting under the auspices of the Municipal Reform Association, published by you yesterday. What by the way, is the "Tenants' Association" doing that it has not yet awakened to this crying need of the *unrepresented* tenants of this City? While I was talking with half a dozen gentlemen—all of them, accidentally, Government Servants drawing more than Rs. 50/- per month—it was suggested by one with the approval of the remaining that the reason of this apathy of the Corporation towards this scarcity of water supply was the well-to-do condition of even the elected members who had servants in their houses to fetch water and were staying in blocks furnished with separate pipes. Let me wish the members show by their active sympathy that this charge is false.—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE.

24-7-19.

WEATHER REPORT.

S. S. Khosrou, Captain F. de Chanmont, arrived here from Jeddah and Aden, weather experienced during the voyage, strong and moderate monsoon.

S. S. City of Hankow, Captain E. Mason, arrived here from New York, weather experienced during the voyage, strong monsoon.

A memorial for increase of pay owing to the high cost of living has been submitted to the Local Government by over eight hundred clerks in the Government offices in Rangoon. They point out that his Honour the Lt. Governor recently sanctioned bonus to the Rangoon municipal employees and that the Port Trust and Burma Railways have also granted relief to their staff. They ask for 10 per cent. on salaries of Rs. 25 and over 15 per cent. on salary between Rs. 100 and Rs. 250, and 20 per cent. on salaries below Rs. 100.

BOMBAY, CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mails for Muscat, Bunder-Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrain, Bushire, Charbar, Pashi and Gwadur will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office, at 4-0 p.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 3-0 p.m.

Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion via Dhanushkodi and Colombo per extra s.s. Umkuzi will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Punjab Mail	16	30	13	0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	11	0	20	30
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7	15	18	50
Madras Mail	8	40	21	10
Poona Mail	11	30	14	45
Poona Express	19	40	7	35
Delhi Exvress	8	30	[illegible]	[illegible]

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS,

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.M
Northern Express	12	0	17
Gujarat Mail	8	25	20
Kathiawar Express	7	47	21
Fast Passenger	21	10	7

Y. M. C. A. WODEHOUSE ROAD, FORT.

The Literary and Debating Society will meet to-day, at 9-15 p.m. The subject will be "Hobbies—Are they a waste of time?"

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. Mulji D. Ved will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort), this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) on "God in Home Life."

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant Medical College Library, to-day, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths from all causes in Bombay on Wednesday was 157. Plague registered 2 attacks, small-pox 3 attacks and 2 deaths, and cholera 2 attacks and 1 death on Wednesday.

SOCIETY FOR PROTECTION OF CHILDREN IN WESTERN INDIA.

The annual general meeting of the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India will be held in the Municipal Corporation Hall, to-day, at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND

By kind permission of the Commanding Officer and Officers of the 1st (F. S.) Garrison Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment, their Band will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand, commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.) till 8 p.m., to-morrow (weather permitting).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the National Home Rule League, Mr. R. G. Pradhan, who is to proceed to England this Saturday as a Member of League's Deputation, will speak on "The Government of India Bill," this evening at 6-30 (S. T.), in the Morarji Gokuldas Market Hall, Cavel.

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

The New India Assurance Company, Limited, was incorporated under the Indian Companies Act on the 23rd instant, and its present registered office is Navsari Buildings, Bombay.

Applications for shares (with cheques in favour of the Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd.), will be received by the Company at the above address.

WIDOW MARRIAGE ACT ANNIVERSARY.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association, the anniversary of the Widow Marriage Act and of Cursondas Mulji and Pandit Ishwarchandra Vidya Sagar will be celebrated to-day, at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Sir N. G. Chandawarker, Kt., will preside.

INSTITUTO LUSO INDIANO.

A lecture in Portuguese on "Joao de Deus" will be delivered to-morrow, at 7 p.m. in the Hall by Mr. Floriano Pinto when the Rev. Fr. A. da Cruz will preside.

The inaugural address will be delivered on Sunday, the 3rd August, 1919, at 7 p.m. by Professor C. D. Pinto, M.A., LL.B., when Mr. Miza Ali Akbar Khan, Bar-at-Law, will preside.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

Although British censorship on telegrams to and from India has been removed telegrams for foreign countries will continue to be accepted at senders risk and subject to any censorship regulations which their Governments may still maintain.

Egyptian office notify censorship will be maintained in occupied territory in Palestine, Syria and Cilicia and that telegrams must be in plain English or French or in one of nine authorised codes.

DR. M. B. VELKER ENTERTAINED.

Dr. M. B. Velker, who is proceeding to England by s. s. Testa, to-morrow, was given a hearty send-off, by the students of the different night schools, conducted under the auspices of the Young Men's Educational Society. The students belonged to the mill-hand class and entertained Dr. Velker on this occasion in recognition of his election as a representative by the Indian Labour League with a view to represent the grievances of Indian Labour before the British Democracy. Dr. Velker, in accepting the commission, thanked his hosts for reposing confidence in him

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 24th July, 1919, was 29.851 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0. 19 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8.45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer read.

NO NECESSITY OF COTTON CONTROL.

MEMORIAL TO BE SENT TO GOVT.

An extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association, Limited, was held on Thursday at the Association Hall, Marwadi Bazaar, Bombay, under the presidency of Mr. Anandlalji Potdar, when the following resolutions were passed:—

(i) That a Committee be formed for the purpose of finding out the difficulties put in cotton business by the present Cotton Control Act and that a deputation or memorial be sent to the Government for dispensing with the present control, and that the Committee should present its report on or before the 25th of August, 1919, and no business to be undertaken until the Committee's report was received.

(ii) That the following gentlemen be elected members of the aforesaid Committee:—

Messrs. Vasanji Thackersi Halai, Girdharilal Govindji, Motilal Moolji, Durgadutt Savalka, Dwarkadas Tribhuvandas, Begraj Gupta, Madanlal Chaudhury, Karsandas Manmohandas, Bankilal Taliwala, Surajmal Nemani and Iswardas Mody.

(iii) That the Secretary of the Association be authorised to send a copy of the resolutions to the Cotton Contracts Board.

Mr. Begraj who explained the object of convening this meeting, said now that the war was over, there was absolutely no necessity of retaining the Government control over cotton business. He said the control contrary to its object of introducing the control was intensifying speculation.

WORLI-KOLIWADA FISHERMEN'S PROTEST.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST'S ATTEMPT TO OUST THEM FROM VILLAGE.

The fishermen inhabitants of Worli-Koliwada held a general meeting on the 20th instant in Shri Golpadevi's Temple at Worli-Koliwada to protest against the wholesale acquisition of Koliwada village lands by the Bombay Improvement Trust under Scheme No. 52, Mr. Pandoo Koket Nakhva was voted to the chair.

The chairman said that Worli-Koliwada is the only fishing village now left in the Island of Bombay. This village of Koliwada, peopled mostly by fishermen, would in the ordinary course require open ground to dry their nets and fish and also for beaching their boats during the monsoon. The land round the village has been used for that purpose ever since the village was founded. The village has been occupied by the villagers for time immemorial. In February 1886, the Farzandars of Koliwada gave notices to the villagers to quit the land. The villagers thereupon engaged the services of Messrs. Chalk Walker and Smetham, under whose advice a suit in the High Court of Bombay was filed against the Farzandars to have it declared that they were entitled to hold the land in perpetuity and succeeded in getting that declaration. There was again a litigation between the Farzandars and the villagers about the land round the village. The villagers engaged the same firm of solicitors and again the villagers were successful. The chairman said that the ImprovementTrust was now trying to oust these fishermen from the village and it was necessary that they should make a representation to the proper authority not to disturb the poor fishermen from their holdings, which they have been enjoying for time immemorial.

The meeting unanimously passed the following resolutions:—

That the services of Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Co., (solicitors) who have for the last 32 years been successfully attending all the Koliwada village matters be engaged to make proper representation to the proper authorities not to acquire the Koliwada village and the surrounding land used by fishermen for the purpose of their fishing business.

That Mr. Kishna Kashinath Nakhva be appointed Secretary and Treasurer.

That the Patels of the village should contribute the required amount from the Jamat Fund for the purpose of defraying the expenses to be incurred herein.

The meeting was dissolved after a vote of thanks to the chair.

ALLEGED UNHAPPY RELATIONS WITH WIFE.

A GOANESE DROWN HIMSELF.

The Coroner, Mr. A. R. King, held an inquest touching the death of Lewis M. G. Saldanha, aged about 29, whose body was found floating in the sea off Apollo Bunder. The deceased was in the service of Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Company.

Mrs. Matilda De Sa said the deceased was her nephew. On the 22nd he came to her house and said he had taken a day's leave and went away at 2 p.m. and returned and left again at 8 p.m. During last year he once came at night; he cried out that his wife gave him no happiness and that he would like to go somewhere. He left saying he was going home and would see her again on Saturday, and on Wednesday she heard of his death. The deceased told witness that the cause of the unhappiness was that his wife did not take proper care of him. On previous occasions he had told her that he would take his life.

Dennis Ladwick of Whiteaway's said he was walking on the Apollo Bunder at 11 p.m. on the 22nd when the deceased was seen leaning on the wall in a position that seemed curious. The deceased was intoxicated and sobbed. Witness put him into a gharry, paid him Rs. 2 to pay the gharrywalla and left him near the Hotel Majestic. He was a steady man and worked satisfactorily, and witness had never seen him before under the influence of liquor. He was conscientious and there was nothing wrong with his work.

Mrs. Ruth Catherine Saldanha, the widow of the deceased, said there was a slight misunderstanding between them, and for the last few days he was depressed. He had always been happy, and she could not account for his saying he was unhappy. He never threatened to take his life.

The jury returned a verdict of death from drowning, in the sea into which he apparently threw himself.

CASE AGAINST BHAGWANJI.

STATEMENT OF CHARGES.

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, July 22.

The following complaint has been filed by the Public Prosecutor, Karnal, in the Court of the District Magistrate, Karnal, against Mahatma Bhagwan Din, Satyagrahi, who was arrested at Bijnore on the 1st July. Six prosecution witnesses have been examined and the 28th July has been fixed for the cross-examination of the witnesses. Mr. Ajit Prasad, Vakil, High Court of the Lucknow Bar, is appearing for the defence assisted by Lala Daya Ram of the local Bar.

No public appeal for funds or for other assistance has been made on behalf of the accused.

In the Court of the District Magistrate at Karnal, in the case, Crown vs. Bhagwanji *alias* Bhagwan Din, late of Lucknow, of the Jain Orphanage staff, Delhi, has been accused of an offence under Rule 25, Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915.

The complaint states as follows:—

1. That the accused named above on 11th April, 1919, at the occasion of Rath Jatra at Panipat by words, signs and visible representations published and circulated the following statements and reports or words to that effect:—

(a) The Moslem Rule on the whole was a good one. The atrocities of some Mahomedan rulers as given in Indian history are mostly wrong and highly exaggerated.

(b) In the British Rule there is no Indian minister or council.

(c) It matters little to England whether India is ruined or put to any suffering.

(d) The Muslims built monuments worth crores of rupees while the English live as guests.

(e) The Englishmen took advantage of the usual disputes of Hindus and Mahomedans. They tried to set one section of the Indian community against the other.

(f) The English ruined the Indian trade. They passed a law that in whatever shape in England they would see the Indian *mal* (Indian cloth) they will burn it.

(g) Warren Hastings took bribes and oppressed Indians.

(h) One *Gorah* who may be a *chamar* of England is far better than an Indian, however good and noble he may be.

(i) The authority of the Rowlatt Bill is placed in the hands of a constable getting Rs. 8 per mensem.

(j) Different ranks of the police from a superintendent down to a constable are given to bribe-taking.

(k) The usual police custody ends after 24 hours; that the police has been detaining persons for months.

(l) The Inquisition Act in Spain makes keeping of certain books culpable. The Rowlatt Bill which is worse than that makes an idea or a thought criminally punishable.

(m) In the Rowlatt Bill it is provided that the accused will know nothing about his accusation nor he will be allowed to produce witnesses in his defence.

(n) The Government as a reward to Indians for providing their men and money for the war has passed the Rowlatt Bill or the Black Act.

2. That the above statements and reports are false and the accused had no reasonable grounds to believe them to be true.

3. That the said accused published and circulated those statements and reports with intent:—

(a) To cause fear or alarm to the public or to any section of the public and the statements and reports are likely to cause fear or alarm to the public or any section of the public; (b) and the said statements and reports are likely to promote feelings of enmity and hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subject.

4. That the accused by his acts mentioned above is guilty of an offence under Rule 25, Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules.

5. It is prayed that he be tried and dealt with according to law.

6. The necessary authority dated 21st April, 1919, to prosecute the accused by the local Government as required by Part 2 of the rules is filed herewith.

A QUESTION OF TASTE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am one of those who have been advertised by the "Bombay Chronicle" and I write to remind Mr. Mody that he should not forget the days when his great name has appeared in the columns of the "Chronicle" before the date of the fiasco to which he was a party on the 11th of December last. To say the least Mr. Mody's remarks in the personal strain were in an exceedingly bad taste. If he honestly felt that the doctrine of deportations was objectionable, then it did not matter whether it was the editor of a paper who advertised certain individuals or castigated them, was deported.

Mr. Mody was perhaps unconscious of the gross inexactitude of his remark when he said that Mr. Horniman had very little patience with those who diferred from him. To say that Mr. Horniman was one of the most patient and courteous of public workers would only involve the repetition of a well-known and a universally acknowledged fact; but whom he did not have patience with were those who posed as public workers and secretly flirted in the purlieus of the Secretariat or basked in the sunshine of authority.

The last Municipal election Mr. Mody will remember was fought mostly on the issue between those who favoured the Willingdon Memorial and those who did not. No wonder Mr. Mody has developed amnesia after his ignominious retreat from the steps of Town Hall.—Yours, etc.,

"ONE OF THEM."

Bombay July, 24.

POONA MADRAS ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above association a lecture on "Lines of Social Development in India" will be delivered by Dr. Harold H. Mann, Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency to-morrow, at 6 p.m. at 257 Rasthaspet, Poona.

APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

REPORT OF CORPORATION COMMITTEE.

DR. SUKHIA'S MINUTE.

The Committee appointed by Corporation regarding proposals for the appointment of a Deputy Municipal Commissioner and of additional staff in the Executive Engineer's Department, has submitted the following report:—

2. Under their Resolution No. 4634, dated the 25th October, 1915, the Corporation sanctioned the appointment of a Deputy Municipal Commissioner for a period of two years and applied to Government for a loan of the services of an officer for the post. The appointment was, however, not made, partly because certain difficulties arose in regard to pay and partly because Government found themselves unable to lend an officer owing to the war. The Commissioner, however, now considers it desirable that the appointment should be made no later than the beginning of the cold weather and that as he proposes to apply for leave for 6 or 8 months from a date subsequent to 31st January, 1920, the post should be filled by an officer whom Government may appoint to act as Commissioner during his absence. In the circumstances the Committee recommend that the Commissioner may be authorized to approach Government for the loan of the services of the officer whom they propose to appoint to act for the Commissioner during his absence with a view to his being appointed Deputy Commissioner until the Commissioner proceeds on leave. The Committee, however, recommend that Government should be informed at the same time that this arrangement should not be regarded as creating a precedent and that it must be distinctly understood that the incumbent of the office of Municipal Commissioner should not necessarily be selected from among those who have held or hold the post of Deputy Municipal Commissioner.

3. In the letter under reference the Commissioner states that it is well known that the Executive Engineer is already overburdened and that as there is a very heavy programme of works to be undertaken in the near future it is imperative in the interests of the City that he should be given relief. He considers that two senior officers are necessary, one primarily for the "maintenance" work of the departments entrusted to the Executive Engineer Roads, Drainage and Mechanical Branches, supervision of private building construction, etc., and the other to be employed mainly on large engineering works and on development schemes under the Municipal Act. He therefore recommends that the Corporation create an appointment of Chief Engineer, Special Works, to be held by Mr. Mackison, and that they select and appoint an Executive Engineer in Mr. Mackison's place, pending arrangements to be made later when the work of the Trust is transferred to the Municipality. After careful consideration of the matter, in consultation with the Commissioner, the Committee recommend that a new temporary post of Special Engineer, Development Works, be created, that Mr. Mackison be deputed to take charge of the post and that an acting Executive Engineer be appointed in his place as soon as possible.

4. The Commissioner also suggests the formation of a regular cadre of assistant and deputy engineers and of engineering superintendents, and the immediate addition to the schedule of at least three new appointments of assistant engineers (with subordinate staff). The Committee are awaiting from the Commissioner detailed proposals in the matter.

COWASJI JEHANGIR.
H. P. MODY.
JAMSETJI ARDRASEER WADIA.
JEHANGIR BOMANJEE PETIT.
NADIRSHAW H. E. SUKHIA.
(See minute.)
PHIROZE C. SETHNA.
RAHIMTULLA CURRIMBHOY.
S. V. RAJADHYAKSHA.
Seen.
DINSHA BAMANJI PESTANJI MASTER.
V. A. DABHOLKAR.

I regret as I could not attend the meeting called for the purpose, I do not sign the report.

K. E. DADACHANJI.

As I could not unfortunately be present at the meetings of this committee I do not wish to sign the report.

M. R. JAYAKAR.

DR. SUKHIA'S MINUTE.

Nothing could go more against the grain with me than to record this minute, but I trust my European colleagues in the Corporation and friends outside will not misjudge or misunderstand me for it. I am the greatest admirer of Englishmen's ability and character, and though I am one of the severest critics of certain defects of the bureaucracy I not only as a Parsi-Zoroastrian but also as an ordinary citizen do not yield to anybody, European or Indian, in the staunchest loyalty towards the British. Personally and individually I would not only like to work with but even under the European regime as I have a very sad personal experience of the Indian regime in years past but for obvious reasons I am constrained to give out my mind on this occasion and that too for one object only—justice to deserving Indians and consequent contentment among them. I regret I cannot see my way to agree with the recommendation of the Committee to authorize the Commissioner to approach Government for the loan of the services of an officer for being appointed Deputy Commissioner. As for the appointment of a Deputy Commissioner I have no objection but to go to Government for the purpose of a loan of an officer does not at all speak well of the Corporation.

Is there no officer in the Municipal Service nor can anyone—a non-official—be obtained from the whole country who can be safely entrusted with the duties of the Deputy Municipal Commissioner? If not, it really reflects badly on the whole Municipal cadre, and on the Indians and others generally in the country.

The Municipal Act specially provides that the appointment of the Deputy Municipal Commissioner may (shall) at any time and from time to time be made by the Corporation (vide sec. 55), and if the Corporation fail to do so, independently of Government. It proves that the Corporation is an imbecile body and that everything in the State of Denmark with regard to superior Municipal service is rotten.

"AN INSULT TO INTELLIGENCE OF INDIANS."

Furthermore I regret to say that to express inability of the Corporation to find out a man from the whole country of India for an appointment carrying an emolument of not exceeding Rs. 1,500 and not less than Rs. 1,000 (vide sec. 55) is surely an insult to the intelligence of the Indians (if not of the Anglo-Indians, Eurasians and other Europeans) who, we know, are capable of holding with credit the most responsible posts of the Executive Members of his Excellency the Viceroy's Council, his Excellency the Governor's Council in every Province, the Chief, and Puisne Judges of the High Courts of the Country and above all the high post of the Assistant Secretary of State carrying a seat in the House of Lords and even in the Cabinet of the Empire.

I hope the Corporation, as it now consists of, will for its own reputation and prestige, rise to the occasion and select a competent and capable Indian or anybody else without approching Government for a loan of an officer and save its own skin, otherwise it shall have to look small not only in the eyes of the public of the City and the Government but also of the whole country and all other advanced and civilized countries, and will be a laughing stock among them.

The subject of appointment of an Acting Executive Engineer in the place of Mr. Mackison and the creation of a new temporary post of Special Engineer, Development Works, otherwise designated, the Chief Engineer, Special Works, are 'ultra vires' and too premature, and their consideration should be deffered until the Improvement Trust is finally transferred to the Municipality by Government.

It would be a sheer folly to anticipate events and to ignore the ordinary maxim that "there is many a slip between the cup and the lip."

With regard to the proposed appointments of two senior Officers, one primarily for the "maintenance" work of the departments now entrusted to the Executive Engineer, Roads, Drainage and Mechanical Branches, and the other to be employed mainly on large engineering works and on Development Schemes, I submit that the former is absolutely redundant and entirely superfluous and will doubtless create bad blood in those who are now acting as Deputies or Deputy Executive Engineers as it will amount to a slur upon the present incumbents in charge of the different Branches and to a sheer waste of public money given in trust to the Corporation by the public. As for the second or latter appointment it is entirely untimely and the Corporation would be acting wisely to await the actual transfer of the Improvement Trust to the Municipality by Government.

"To shut the stable door after the horse is out" is, all would admit, a sheer folly? "Verbum Sap".

SOUND ADVICE OF VISCOUNT MORLEY.

The Corporation ought not to forget the sound advice of Viscount Morley and what Lord Cromer an admittedly successful administrator, had wisely said that "in Egypt a standing principle with him had always been to employ a Native wherever it was at all possible, 'in spite of the fact' that the Native was comparatively inefficient and that a European would do a vast deal better. It is here where the Government of India go wrong and have always gone wrong. They find the Native less competent or not competent at all, and then they employ an Englishman instead," but "you lose more by the effect on popular content than you gain by having your work better done."

It should be borne in mind by those who have at heart the good of the City and the interests of good Municipal Government that it is desirable to have a capable and honest Indian Officer both for improving Municipal administration and for pacifying Native aspiration.

NADIRSHAW H. E. SUKHIA.

DR. VIEGAS' MINUTE.

I do not concur in the recommendations of the Committee.

It was on the 25th of October 1915 that the Corporation sanctioned the appointment of a Deputy Municipal Commissioner and it is to be noted that it was sanctioned for a period of two years only. It is now nearly four years since the sanction was given and yet no appointment has been made. I do not know that there has been any deterioration in the work of the Municipal Commissioner or that the Municipal administration has suffered thereby. But the present proposal for a Deputy is, I take it, to enable the officer who is to act for the Commissioner during his absence on leave to get an insight into the working of the Municipal departments. If so, I hope the Corporation will reject the proposal. For the post of Municipal Commissioner we require an officer of superior status and varied experience, whereas the officer who will be spared for a Deputy's place in the first instance must necessarily be a junior officer. In the past Government have generally given us very capable officers for the post of the Commissioner and I am sure that on this occasion also they will select an officer who will not require any previous acquaintance with the working of our Municipal departments.

As regards changes in the Executive Engineer's Department the Corporation will remember that the usual practice is to get detailed reports from the Heads of Departments concerning the proposals relating to their Departments. We have no such report before us in regard to the present proposals; neither did the Committee call for such a report. I should recommend therefore that before taking action in the matter we should request the Commissioner to place before the Corporation a full report on the subject from the Executive Engineer.

ACCACIO G. VIEGAS.

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*Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas being out of Bombay has not seen the report. Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. M. R. Jayakar and Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia were not present at the meeting at which the question dealt with in the report was discussed.

SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY LTD.

The forty-fourth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, was held on Thursday at the Company's registered office at Tamarind Lane, Bombay, Mr. Ratansi Dharamsi Morarji presiding.

The directors' report for the fifteen months ended 31st March, 1919, was read, in the course of which it was stated that with a view to taking advantage of the facility given by the Government for the purpose of a fair assessment of Excess Profits Duty, the period of the Company's Accounts was extended from twelve to fifteen months. The net profit of the Company for the period under report amounted to Rs. 17,21,089-9-7, including Rs. 92,972-11-8, brought forward from last year's accounts. Deducting therefrom the sum of Rs. 3,20,000 paid as an ad-interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 400 per share for six months ended 30th June, 1918, there remained the sum of Rs. 14,01,089-9-7, from which the directors set aside the following sums:—

Deterioration of Machinery Fund, Rs. 9,50,000; Deterioration of Building Fund, Rs. 75,000; Workmen's Amelioration Fund, Rs. 10,000; Library and Recreation Fund, Rs. 10,000; Dispensary and Hospital Building Fund, Rs. 25,000; Provident Fund, Rs. 18,000; Dividend for the 9 months ended 31st March, 1919, at Rs. 250 per whole and Rs. 125 per half share, free of income-tax, equal to 5⅓ per cent. per annum, Rs. 2,00,000; Bonus to the Employees of the Company, Rs. 40,000; Balance to be carried to next year's accounts, Rs. 73,089-9-7. Total Rs. 14,01,089-9-7.

The Audited Statement of Account, the Directors' Report with all the recommendations therein, purporting the election of Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey as a director in the place of Mr. Mulraj and that of the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas and Mr. Trikamdas Dharamsi Morarji in the places of Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey and Mr. T. R. N. Camat and the re-election of Rao Bahadur Gautam M. Shah who retired by rotation, were unanimously adopted.

VIRAMGAM RIOTS CASE.

FURTHER STATEMENT OF ACCUSED.

(Associated Press Special Service).

AHMEDABAD July 23.

The following is the continuation of the statements of the accused in the Viramgam Riots case. Accused 45 Jania Shamji, aged 17, labourer admitted his confession before the 1st class Magistrate Viramgam, stating he was in the riots and took part in it and left himself in the hands of the Court.

Accused 47 Meruji Durgaji aged 35, labourer, admitted his confession before the 1st class Magistrate Viramgam about being in possession of stolen money but said in his statement now before the Court he was not aware it was stolen money.

Accused Jivaji Amruji aged 18, serving in a ginning factory Viramgam stated that he went near the Kutcherry out of curiosity to see the looting and rioting and was wounded there by the police firing and denied taking any part on the riots.

Accused 50, Jevshri Tinkaram, aged 22, Bania, Gumastha, stated he was arrested by the police without any cause on the day of the riots.

Accused 51 Bapuhji Amir aged 22 serving in a ginning factory stated he was a labourer working inRangoon and came to Viramgam few days before the riots as his mother was ill. He was arrested on the day of the riots in the street of Viramgam without any cause.

Accused No. 52, Manilal Lallu, Bania, aged 18 stated he had been out to see the rioting out of curiosity and had been wounded while there. The case against him was false.

Accused 53 Kassim Abdul Raheman aged 20 Railway employee, stated his confession before the 1st class Magistrate stating that he shared some money with other persons was true. Accused filed a written statement in which he alleged the prosecution witnesses bore him enmity and some of them also participated with him in sharing the money.

Accused 54 Nadir Chhotan, telegraph office peon, Viramgam railway station, aged 15 said his confession before the 1st class Magistrate was true about his sharing the money found in the streets and alleged in a written statement that some of the prosecution witnesses also took shares in it.

Accused 56, Jiv Naran aged 15 labourer, stated he was near the Kutcherry when a Bania came there with a bag of money and asked him to carry it for him. Then when he had carried it to a Depla pointed out by the Bania, the Bania gave him 4 handfulls of rupees and asked him to take it as he was a poor man.

Accused 59 Abdulla Gulamhussain aged 35, Municipal servant, stated he was implicated in this case owing to the machinations of Dadamia, the leader of one of the two chief Mussalman factions in the town of Viramgam.

Accused 62 Keshavlal Chunilal Brahmin aged 27 alleged the prosecution story was fabricated.

RETRACTION OF CONFESSION BEFORE MAGISTRATE.

Accused 66 Lagra Sagram aged 30, labourer, retracted his confession before the 1st class Magistrate about receiving stolen property and alleged the prosecution story was false. Accused said his confession was made under threat from the police.

Accuseds 16 to 30 are charged with the receiving of stolen property only.

Accused 18 to 30 made similar statements retracting their confessions before the 1st class magistrate and alleging they made it under threat from police officers. The offences against these accused are only those of receiving stolen property. Some accused said they were starving and when they found the things in the road or elsewhere were tempted to take them.

Defence witness, Khoda Valla, owning cattles in a village near Viramgam deposed he knew accused three and he stayed with him the day of the riots till 3 p.m., Moptaji Jeshanji, labour deposed to the existence of enmity between the deputy station master and accused three over the question of supply of milk. Witness Chandlal Kalidas, overseer, proved a plan drawn by him of the house of accused 7, the contention of the defence being (vide accused's statement) that they discovered in his house and have been surreptiously introduced into his house by the police, the wall of one of the rooms of the house having fallen a little.

Witness Gulamalli Dadabhai examined for accused 4 stated he was the Patel of his community and had gone to the caste dinner owing to accused's aunt's death and the accused was there during the rioting.

Witness Mr. W. W. Thornelly examined on behalf of accused 7 said he was serving in his mill for 10 years and gave entire satisfaction. Witness used to take the accused 7 as his shikar on his hunting and sporting excursions. The case is proceeding.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 12th July 1919 is published for general information:—

Bombay City 4; Thana District 12; Satara District 16; Dharwar District—Hubli town 2; other places 1; Karachi District—Karachi City 5; Kathiawar Agency Mangrol 8; other places 4; Surat Agency 2; total 54.

Official and Personal.

The Hon. Sir Sankaran Nair has resigned his office as an Ordinary Member of the Council of Governor General of India with effect from July 23. The Hon. Mian Mohammad Shafi who succeeds him will arrive in Simla on the 26th instant.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd visited the R.F.A., children's School, Kirkee, on Wednesday morning.

The Government House, Poona and grounds were thrown open to the rank and file of the garrison on the 24th afternoon. H. E. the Governor's band played between 5 and 7 p.m. Their Excellencies and staff left Poona station by a special train on a tour to the Southern Maratha country on the 24th evening.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, 25th July, 1919.

PROF. GEDDES AND BOMBAY.

The Senate of the Bombay University at its meeting on Wednesday accepted the recommendation of the Syndicate that Professor Geddes should be appointed University Professor of Sociology for a period of three years. The appointment is one on which not only are the students of the University, but also the public of the City and the Presidency as well as the University itself to be congratulated. For, the decision to which the Senate has come will, we have reason to expect, have far-reaching and beneficial effects not only on those associated with the University—whether as students, teachers or Fellows—but also on the progress of the City and the Presidency. To realise this it is necessary to understand what the University of Bombay has failed to be in spite of the great part it has played indirectly in giving to the public life of the country many of its leaders and in spreading higher education. The University of Bombay, like other Universities in the country, has failed in this, that it has not actively and directly interested itself in seeing that knowledge is, as it ought to be, wedded to life; it has not been what it should be, the inspirer of movements for securing the re-organisation of Society on a more rational, juster and equitable basis. Aloof and remote, the property of a few, it has not consciously striven to be "a University that penetrates the life of the community in all its activities, ennobles it, inspires it, has no meaning except to become the soul of the City."

The result is reflected in the organisation or rather the lack of organisation of our civic life—in the half-awakened state of the civic conscience of the people, and, above all, in the general painful reluctance to realize that the mere creation of wealth and its accumulation in a few hands does not profit but actually harms Society, if its uses are not so distributed as to secure the maximum happiness and opportunity of self-realization, not merely for the largest number of people, but for all. And so it is, for example, that our Corporation—whose members are all, or at any rate, most of them, educated—has remained a landlors' and plutocrats' stronghold—a body which does more for the convenience and comforts of the favoured few than talks, or understands about the needs and miseries of the poor; that our business life is so organised that the majority of those who are in it—and not a few of them are the products of our University—seem to be carried away, not seldom inspite of themselves, with the fixed notion that the further is "business" removed from rules of moral conduct, held inviolable in private life, the greater the certainty of success; that we have with us a considerable class of citizens,—also claiming among them men of education—estimable in many other ways, who somehow reconcile their daily growing wealth and luxuries with, to say the least, the pitiable lot of those whose labour creates that wealth and pays for those luxuries and who are callously allowed to remain ill-paid and ill-housed, who work in insanitary and unpleasant surroundings, who are always in debt, and, most tragic of all, who have been made to forget a life worthy of civilized men; and that lastly, in our "other" preoccupations we occasionally deign to think of, and generally take for granted, our slums and—our poor. All this need not have been so woeful, if our University had been the inspiration and the influence that it should have been—if it had stood as the symbol of the unity of the arts and sciences and their application to the immediate life around.

It is because Prof. Geddes has made it a mission of his life to see Universities realise this ideal, it is because he is, as some one has well described him, a pioneer in the great task of applying learning to life—making it the instrument of the culture, not of coteries, but of peoples, that we look forward with hope and confidence to his connection with our University. For, Prof. Geddes is not merely a thinker himself, but the inspirer of thought in others. "To meet Patrick Geddes for the first time," as a well-known writer says,

> "is an intellectual red-letter day. It has all the fascination of an adventure. It is like stepping over a stile into a new country— . . . Perhaps you discover him at some Town-planning Exhibition. You have gone in without emotion, and have wandered round the rooms hung with great maps and diagrams and charts. You find them very important and dull. You are glad that you have come; but on the whole you will be more glad to go. Then good fortune brings you Professor Geddes, and the whole place is illuminated. The maps cease to be maps and become romantic visions. His talk envelops you like an atmosphere; your mind becomes all windows—windows into the past and windows into the future. The old City leaps to life again: the map echoes with the tramp of armed men; it becomes a pageant of history; a sudden interpretation of the present. But it becomes more: it becomes a promise of the future, a vision of the City Beautiful, with squallor banished, with learning and life no longer divorced, but going hand in hand to the complete triumph over the misery and confusion of things."

With the stimulating presence of a personality so equipped—of one who, moreover, has shown that he has a sympathetic insight into the soul of India—in our midst, we would be singularly unfortunate if we did not earnestly and actively set ourselves to the task of making Bombay what it has hitherto vainly boasted of being—a City Beautiful.

THE S. AFRICAN MENACE.

We are thankful that those who regulate the transmission of news from South Africa have at last thought it right to give us a glimpse of the situation in the Transvaal. The news makes it abundantly clear that the large meetings of protest held in India were organised none too soon, and that we have to go on pressing the Imperial Government to safeguard the Indian subjects of His Majesty who are threatened with extinction in South Africa. The South African Indian Congress will open on August 3, and we would remind public bodies and leading citizens in India that it is their duty to send messages of sympathy and good-will to the Indian community who are called upon to face their new ordeal. Considering the uncertainties of cable delay which we know will continue for some time longer, we would suggest that no time should be lost in sending to the Congress messages of sympathy so that they may reach it early. The news now received indicates the seriousness of the position. We think it likely that the Congress to be held in August will resolve on a movement of uncompromising opposition to the Asiatic Land and Trading Amendment Act. It has been passed, we know, with a cynical disregard of the rights of Indian settlers and in contravention of the pledge of General Smuts in 1914. The Indians are obviously preparing for a life-and-death struggle. They are signing the Satyagraha pledge "to disregard the civil laws in South Africa as long as any law imposing class distinction or disability upon British Indians remains on the statute-book."

Considering the fact that the law is nothing short of a menace of destruction to them and that out-spoken anti-Indians have said that Indians, in their judgment, have no business to exist at all in S. Africa—which is declared to be a white-man's land—we are not surprised that Indian settlers are now resolute about fighting for their rights. The intention of the Act is to pauperise the community and reduce them to servility and, may be, to eventual extinction. Colonel Amery's excuse that it was meant to oppose the circumventing of the old law is absurd inasmuch as recognition of vested rights was promised to the community. It is a hideous mockery of the rights of British citizenship that settlers in British territory should be systematically deprived of their rights to work and to earn. The measure legalises plunder. Apart from the heartless selfishness of it, the measure is, as Sir Narayan Chandavarkar has pointed out, in breach of the undertaking given by the representatives of S. Africa in the Imperial Conference. It was agreed in the Conference that Indian settlers should have their disabilities regarding the acquisition of land removed: but we have the astonishing spectacle of an attempt to add to the disability promised to be removed. It is no use congratulating India on the elevation of her status in the eyes of the world, on recognition of her right to the membership of the League of Nations and so forth, when her children are dishonoured within the Empire. We may regard it as one of the natural reflex effects of our state of dependence and the lack of self-governing rights that the practice of justice and reciprocity is as far-off as ever. Nevertheless out of respect at least for the undertaking of her statesmen, if not for humanity, the South African Parliament must be ashamed of the Act passed by it.

We are in this connection happy to know from Mr. Gandhi that his Excellency the Viceroy appreciates the feelings of Indians and is striving to do his best. From the statement of Colonel Amery in Parliament we infer that Lord Milner is not severely opposed to the measure, and that he might tolerate it. It will be recalled that when Lord Milner was appointed Colonal Secretary there was an outcry in South Africa, and that soft words were spoken by the British press regarding his lordship. We shall not be surprised if the Colonial office is passive about the anti-Asiatic Act, and that possibility adds to the need of pressure reaching from the Government of India. There are enough pre-occupations for them in India, but we would like to see the Viceroy break the rule of silence which his Excellency has been observing of late. We have no doubt that the Government would press for the vetoing of the measure, if only for the material reason that at the present crisis in India nothing should be added as wronging their sentiments. Government know the causes of disquiet and it will be a serious thing if Indians feel that their fellow-countrymen in other lands are left alone to fight against odds. More than the reason for statesmanly calculation we have indicated, is the call the Government of India should feel to stand up for the carrying out of the promises given regarding reciprocity of dealings with Dominions. We hope also that the return of the Peace delegation in S. Africa will introduce a wider and more humane outlook in the minds of those who, with brutal frankness, have declared for the suppression of Indians. The situation is anxious enough to all observers. The heartless length to which the measure has gone must make the case for veto easier than it would be the case if it were a piece of legislation more insidious in its scope. It may be that the enemies of Indian settlers have in this respect overreached themselves, because the measure is palpably fraudulent. We trust the Government of India will stand to the rights of Indians and that the Imperial veto will be proved to be our final defence against oppression.

Notes of the Day.

China and Peace.

Whatever President Wilson may think of the translation of his peace principles in the treaty, he cannot pride himself on the settlement of the Cino-Japanese question. When under the threat of war Japan gained the assent of China to her famous twenty-one points, China swallowed them in the hope that the Peace Conference would seriously right [illegible] her wrongs. To be weak may be miserable, but it is also the way to be ignored. China's interests were sacrificed in favour of her stronger and more powerful neighbour, Japan. China rightly claims Shantung and the former German colony of Kiaochau. They were also demanded by Japan as her share of the German inheritance, and the Big Four, to conciliate a powerful ally, gave them to Japan and incidentally overlooked the Chinese claims. The Chinese delegates were naturally indignant at such high-handedness and refused to join the Peace Treaty. The Havas Agency now states that Japan has reiterated her promise to the Allies to restore Shantung to China only retaining the economic control of the railways and Kiaochau. We may be sure that this economic camouflage will not be welcomed by the Chinese delegates. Economic subjection to a powerful neighbour is worse than dependence. That this camouflage is the result of some deliberation is clear from the fact that the Shantung settlement is a bait to induce the Chinese delegates to sign the Treaty. China is apparently left to look after herself.

Indian Women's Medical Service.

The need of a larger employment of women in Medical Service in India is being more and more recognised, especially since the war entailed a great strain on the male branch of the Service. The founding of the Lady Hardinge Medical College gave a direct impetus to the movement and to-day India can at last boast of a regular women's Medical Service, with a status not very much below that of the male section, at least in its lower rungs. Recently a junior branch of this Service has been constituted, which is expected to be recruited from women graduates of the sub-assistant and assistant surgeon class, with a scale of pay rising from Rs. 130 to Rs. 300. The members of this Service will act as assistants in larger hospitals and would take charge of smaller hospitals. The Madras and United Provinces Governments who were consulted about the advisability of the scheme, have, it seems, decided to form their own provincial services, while the majority of the remaining provinces have agreed to join in a common service organised and partly subsidised by the Central Committee of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, which also controls the senior Service, the Women's Medical Service for India. There were in all 26 members of this senior Service at the end of 1915, seven only of them being Indians.

Our Waifs and Strays.

The problem of mendicancy in the streets of Bombay has not yet been satisfactorily solved and may defy solution for a considerable time, but there is no reason why the question of the unfortunate waifs and strays found begging in the streets and other public places should not be immediately and satisfactorily tackled. Thanks to the efforts of the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India, the number of these children has to a certain extent diminished, but they are still many urchins to be found, in very pitiable conditions, soliciting alms from the public in the streets. The Society has established two refuges in Bombay for these unfortunates and last year there were 13 inmates in the Girgaum Refuge and 67 in the Matunga Home. We believe their number has appreciably increased this year. 40 children were restored by the Society to their parents and guardians, ten were distributed among orphanages and other benevolent institutions in and out of Bombay. As many as 70 more children who came under the protection of the Society, are reported to have run away, the Society being powerless legally to reclaim them. The Society has addressed a representation to Government urging that legislation on the lines of the English Children Acts 1913 to 1918 should be undertaken so as to give the Society powers to reclaim children who are being grossly neglected and ill-treated by their parents or relatives or sent out to beg in the streets. We hope the Local Government will see the desirability of taking early steps in this matter.

Two Typical Cases.

Here are two typical cases among the several pitiable ones cited in the Society's report for 1918:—

> Parwati Kom Mahadeo, age 14. This girl was sent to the Society's Homes by the Commissioner of Police. She is a native of Sangamner where she was living with her husband and other relations. She was induced by a Maratha by name Mahadeo to go with him. He would not then allow her to return home, but took her forcibly to a Railway station and thence brought her to Bombay. Here she was handed over to a Railway Signaller who in his turn handed her over to another man who kept her for a day and then gave her over to Mahadeo, the man who had kidnapped her. This man then left her in the streets, asking her to go wherever she liked. She was found by the Police in the streets and sent to this Institution. Enquiries about her relations are being made by the Police.
>
> Jeimat Jagmal, age 9. This boy was found begging on Sandhurst Road. His father was a coolie and his mother and sister were beggars. He had three fresh nail marks on his face, one under the left eye, one on the right cheek and one near the nose, inflicted by his mother for not going out to beg. He ran away from the Society's home on 7th June.

The Society will be holding its annual meeting to-day in the Corporation Hall and we endorse the earnest hope expressed in the report that charitable citizens will come forward in large numbers to join and assist the Society in its humane work.

A Sign of the Times.

A correspondent signing "Father of Scottish I.C.S.'s" in the course of a letter to the "Spectator" during mail week, correcting another correspondent, states:—

"M. O'J. seems to think that India was made for the benefit of the British people, and more especially for the benefit of the English Competition-Wallah. The 'educated' Indian, on the other hand, holds that India was made for the Indians, and the longer he stays in this country acquiring that prefix the more strongly does he hold that opinion. In later years I have taken every available opportunity to attend meetings addressed by Indian students in Edinburgh, Oxford, Cambridge and London, and with scarcely an exception the speakers demanded, more or less truculently, the immediate end of British Government in India."

When the "Spectator" admits letters of the above tenor it is not difficult to gauge the intensity of popular feeling in favour of recognising the claims and the deferred hopes of India.

Hindu-Moslem Conciliation Boards.

We welcome the formation at Bankipore of a central board of representative Hindu and Mussalman gentlemen "to promote and perpetuate good feelings between the two communities and to settle any differences that may arise between them in future." The initiative in this laudable movement has been taken by the Maharaja of Darbhanga the Maharaja of Huthwa, Khan Bahadur Sharfras Hussain, Rai Bahadur Purnendu Narayan Sinha, Syed Hasan Imam and Mr. Mazharul Huq. Arrangements are being made to establish local conciliatory arbitration boards in each district and convenient centres in Behar and Orissa. The idea of conciliation boards to bring about amicable settlements on disputed points between Hindus and Mahomedans is not a new one but is as old as the political awakening in this country in the eighties. It will be remembered that the late Sir William Wedderburn was able to give a definite shape to the idea of Hindu Moslem unity when he came out to preside over the Allahabad Congress in 1912. A central All-India Hindu-Moslem Conciliation Board was formed, at the time under his presidentship, but unfortunately no further progress was made with the scheme. The movement for closer amity between the two communities has, however, received ever-increasing support since the Lucknow sessions of the Congress and the Moslem League. The formation of arbitration boards, therefore, in a province like Behar, is a good augury and we hope Behar's example will be copied everywhere in the country so that causes of friction may be smoothed down by better mutual understanding.

Pay of Postal Clerks.

A few months back it was semi-officially announced that a scheme of revision of the scale of pay of the clerks of the Postal Department was under contemplation, but so far the scheme has not seen the light of day. On the other hand a revision has been recently sanctioned in the pay of the signallers in the Telegraph Department, which though not completely satisfactory has been received with thankfulness on the principle of half a loaf is better than no bread. We understand that there is general dissatisfaction among the clerical staff of the Postal Department at the delay in announcing the scheme of revision. A representation has been sent to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs by the Poona clerks praying that a revision on the time scale, similar to that recently sanctioned for the Telegraph Department, should be brought into operation without delay and that with a starting pay of Rs. 30, fifteen years' service should entitle a person to draw Rs. 100, that in the 25th year he should be drawing the maximum of Rs. 200 and that twenty-five years' service should entitle him to retirement on pension. It will be admitted that what the postal clerks ask for is something considerably less than what the Signallers have received. Hence there should be little hesitation in meeting the requests of these miserably paid employees of the Postal Department.

"The Indian Humanitarian."

We are glad to learn that a new illustrated Anglo-Gujarati monthly journal entitled "The Jivadaya", or "The Indian Humanitarian" is to be published from next month under the editorship of Mr. C. P. Nanavaty, Secretary of the Bombay Humanitarian League. The work of the League has extended considerably of late, both in scope and importance, and an official organ to record the activities of the League and in other ways also to help to carry on the Humanitarian propaganda was badly needed. We hope the "Indian Humanitarian" will become a really effective instrument for the propagation of humanitarian ideas in this country. The subscription of the journal has been kept at Rs. 3 per annum for members of the Bombay Humanitarian League and at Rs. 4 for others.

A Leper Hospital.

Babu Piyush Kanti Ghose of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" has issued an appeal to the public for funds to erect a Leper Hospital at Salkea, near Calcutta, under the supervision of Pandit Kriparam, whose cures of some of the worst cases of leprosy known in India have elicited the admiration of several eminent men, including medical authorities like the late Sir Pardey Lukis. Pandit Kriparam's institution at Salkea has been attracting patients from all parts of India for several years past, his treatment being on Ayurvedic lines. Pandit Kriparam, it is well known, has no pecuniary interest in the institution and since he is getting old, his only ambition, according to Mr. Ghose, is to train up a band of students, who will make it their life mission to relieve the sufferings of humanity attacked with this loathsome disease. About a lakh of rupees are needed to establish a well-equipped hospital and it is to be hoped that the amount will be forthcoming from the charitably disposed public to enable Pandit Kriparam to realise his praiseworthy ambition.

FIROZABAD COLLISION CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, July 24.

In the Firozabad collision case accused No. 2 signalman Sheo Pershad who pleaded guilty to the charge under Section 304 I.P.C. has now commenced to offer evidence for his defence.

The case was adjourned to the 4th proximo.

MURDER OF FRENCH SERGEANT.

GERMANY REFUSES TO PAY FINE.

FRENCH PRESS FURIOUS.

(Reuter's Telegram)
LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., July 24.

Paris.—The French press is furious at Germany's refusal to pay the fine of one million francs for the murder of a French sergeant in the streets of Berlin. The press declares that Berlin must pay, pointing out that the Germans mercilessly levied a similar fine on Brussels for the cutting of a single telegraph wire.

THE CLEMENCEAU CABINET.

DETERMINED EFFORT TO UPSET FAILS.

(Reuter's Telegram)
PARIS, July 23.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., July 24.

The Havas Agency states that a determined effort was made in the Chamber of Deputies to-day to upset the Clemenceau cabinet but failed utterly, the Government obtaining a vote of confidence by 289 votes to 176, after a stirring speech by M. Clemenceau on the general policy of the Government. He stated that on the day following the ratification of peace a bill would be introduced providing for speedy general elections to the senate, as well as the Chamber and the municipal and the departmental councils.

PEACE TREATY.

DEBATE OR SECOND READING IN COMMONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., July 24.

The House of Commons was full for debate on the second reading of the Treaty of Peace and the Anglo-French agreement Bills.

Sir Donald Maclean opening the discussion urged that a definite indemnity from Germany should be fixed and that the trial of the ex-Kaiser should be held in a neutral country, because the trial in London would be too dignified and might arouse sympathy.

Mr. Clynes said that the Labour Party were conscious that the German Government's crime was colossal, but they feared that the penalty imposed on certain sections of the German people might be too heavy. He asked the Premier to reassure the working classes with regard to conscription and armaments which should be solely under Government control.

Mr. Barnes urged Labour everywhere to take full advantage of the labour clauses of the Peace Treaty in order to improve the position of labour.

Lord Robert Cecil urged that all treaties should be periodically revised, and he hoped that this would be done with the Peace Treaty.

Mr. Devlin paid a tribute to Mr. Lloyd George and appealed for a more enlightened Irish policy along the principles of President Wilson and General Smuts.

Mr. Bottomley moved an amendment regretting that the Treaty did not impose upon Germany binding obligations to make good to Britain her total financial cost of the war.

Col. Clause Lowther seconded this.

AUSTRIAN TREATY COMPLETED.

(Reuter's Telegram)
LONDON, July 19.
Recd. 4-40 p.m., July 24.

Paris.—The Supreme Council has completed the Austrian treaty which will be handed to the Austrians at the beginning of the week.

M. CLEMENCEAU ALLOWS TEN DAYS FOR OBSERVATIONS.

(Reuter's Telegram)
LONDON, July 20.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., July 24.

Paris.—The complete Austrian peace treaty was handed to Renner at St. Germain this morning. There was no ceremony. The Treaty was accompanied by a letter from M. Clemenceau allowing the Austrians ten days in which to submit written observations and pointing out that the treaty replies to all the Austrian notes.

JAPAN'S PROMISE TO RESTORE SHANTUNG TO CHINA.

(Reuter's Telegram)
LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., July 24.

Paris.—Since the signature of the Peace Treaty, Japan has reiterated her promise to the Allies to restore Shantung to China and only retain the economic control of the railways and the Kiaochao concession. It is believed that the Chinese delegates in Paris will eventually sign the Versailles Treaty. It is stated that the late Austrian concession at Tientsin will revert to China.

JAPANESE STATEMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram)
PARIS, July 23.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., July 24.

The Havas Agency states that the Press Bureau of the Japanese Peace Delegation contradicts the statement that the decision in regard to the settlement of the Shantung question was in exchange for the withdrawal of the Japanese amendment to the Covenant of the League of Nations regarding race equality, as the discussion on the racial clause had practically closed in April, a long time before the Kiaochao question came before the Council of Four.

RECONSTRUCTION OF CABINET.

PREMIER TO REVERT TO OLD SYSTEM.

MR. BALFOUR AND LORD MILNER TO RETIRE.

(Reuter's Telegram)
LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., July 24.

The "Daily Express" says Mr. Lloyd George will undertake the reconstruction of the Cabinet after the parliamentary recess and will revert to the old system of twelve cabinet ministers. Mr. Balfour and Lord Milner are among the retiring ministers.

PEACE FESTIVITIES IN LONDON.

GREAT FIREWORK DISPLAY.

(Reuter's Telegram)
LONDON, July 20.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., July 24.

The festivities in London finished with a great firework display in Hyde Park which was the signal for lighting bonfires on the heights surrounding the Metropolis making a magnificent spectacle. The King and Queen witnessed the fireworks from a special stand on the roof of Buckingham Palace. Rain fell for a short while in the evening but did not damp the ardour of the revellers who sang and danced through the night.

Reports from the provinces speak of similar scenes of enthusiasm. The march past of troops in Dublin, Cork and Limerick was witnessed by large crowds. Lord French had a great reception on the College Green where he reviewed the Irish regiments.

CROWDS GREET KING AND QUEEN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 24.

The feature of the Victory March was the reception of the overseas troops including the Canadians, the Anzacs the South Africans and the Indians. The latter were headed by Brigadier-General E Costello. The crowds singled out the overseas forces for a especially enthsiastic cheering. The women in the procession comprising the W.A.A.C.S., W.R.E.N.S., W.R.A.F.S. and the nurses including the Indian Army nurses, were given a notable welcome. The King and Queen were warmly greeted by the crowds when they visited Hyde Park in the afternoon. After they returned to Buckingham Palace a crowd of several thousands gathered outside and chanted "We want our King." The King and the Queen responded to the call and appeared on the balcony for a few minutes and bowed their acknowledgements of the popular greeting after which the crowd quietly dispersed.

VICTORY CELEBRATION IN AUSTRALIA.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' PROCESSION IN SYDNEY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 24.

A Melbourne message says every city, town and village in Australia carried out the peace programmes although somewhat hampered by influenza and strike restrictions: The buildings in Sydney were handsomely illuminated, but Melbourne was almost in darkness owing to the strike. The main feature in Sydney was the procession in which tens of thousands of soldiers and sailors took part and the Governor-General took the salute. The streets were thronged and the names of the famous Australian battlefields were displayed along the route, including Lone Pine, Gallipoli, Pozieres, Bullencourt, Amiens and Jericho. The day was observed as a general holiday and newspapers were not published.

AUSTRALIANS' PART IN WAR.

PRINCE OF WALES' TRIBUTE TO TROOPS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 24.

Speaking at a dinner in honour of General Birdwood H. R. H. the Prince of Wales referred in enthusiastic terms to the work of the Australian forces and said he looked forward to the first opportunity to visit Australia. There were difficult times ahead, but he felt sure that the great British spirit which had carried us triumphantly through the last five years would help to solve the problems and that we should be able to maintain the British Empire as united and prosperous as it had ever been.

BANQUET TO ALLIED COMMANDERS.

PRINCE OF WALES' EULOGY

(Reuter's Telegram)
LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., July 24.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales presided at a banquet at the Carlton Hotel yesterday evening in honour of the allied commanders. In his speech he emphasised the wholehearted loyalty of the Allies to each other and concluded with a glowing tribute to Marshal Foch.

The latter, in replying, paid a tribute to the splendid comradeship of the Allies.

SITUATION IN YORKSHIRE COAL AREA.

GRAVE DEVELOPMENT IN DISPUTE.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT IN COMMONS.

(Reuter's Telegram)
LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., July 24.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Kennedy Jones asked the Prime Minister what the situation was in the Yorkshire coal area.

Mr. Lloyd George, who was loudly cheered, said that the last twenty-four hours had witnessed a grave and unprecedented development in the dispute. The miners had called out the pump-men and engine-men and thus many mines were threatened with destruction. Fifty-eight mines requiring men were at present working. Pumping had entirely stopped at eighty-five, and the officials were pumping at thirty-five. Pumping continues at twenty-two. Three mines were already flooded and twelve others would probably be flooded within a day or two. The circumstances obviously created the most dangerous situation and some of the Yorkshire mines would be ruined in a few days by flooding and others would shortly be thrown out of occupation. The Yorkshire coalfield produced thirty-five million tons annually and was the second largest in the kingdom, and many on industries depended upon it. The Government had consequently been compelled to send men from the fleet to aid in pumping the mines. (Loud cheers.).

The Minister of Labour had sent a message to the Miners' Federation asking what action they were prepared to take and notifying that when men returned to work Government assistance would immediately be withdrawn. Until then the Government would take every means possible to save the mines (cheers) and afford every protection to those willing to help. A special commissioner was being sent to co-ordinate the efforts of the community to overcome the new and serious menace with which Yorkshire was threatened by destruction of the mines, and he appealed to the community for support. (Cheers.). The miners' action in Yorkshire not only jeopardised their own means of livelihood but threatened disastrously everyone in the district in which they lived.

PUMPING ARRANGEMENTS IN YORKSHIRE MINES.

SIR E. GEDDES DEPUTED TO TAKE CHARGE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 4-40 p.m. July 24.

The Government has deputed Sir Eric Geddes to take charge of the pumping arrangements in all Yorkshire mines. The Government feel that if the mines are allowed to be flooded the position will be analogous to that of the French coalfields after the German evacuation, namely that the mines will be destroyed.

INCREASE IN PRICE OF COAL.

MR. BONAR LAW ON REFUSAL OF MINERS' FEDERATION.

(Reuter's Telegram)
LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., July 24.

Replying to Mr. Clynes in the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law stated that in consequence of the decision of the Miners' Federation not to accept his offer, the six shillings increase in the price of coal would operate on July 21st. He noted that the Miners' representatives in the House of Commons had carried out their undertaking to recommend the miners to accept the proposal. The Government did not preclude the possibility of the opportunity for negotiating a settlement but that did not alter the fact that any delay in making the price of coal equivalent to the cost would be fatal.

NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY STRIKE SETTLED.

COMMITTEE REPUDIATE TERMS AGREED UPON.

(Reuter's Telegram)
LONDON, July 20.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., July 24.

The North-Eastern strike has been settled after negotiations between the Company and the National Union of Railwaymen. Though the strike committee repudiates the terms agreed upon, it is expected that ninety per cent. of the strikers will accept them.

NATIONAL EYE-TEST FOR RAILWAYMEN

(Reuter's Telegram)
LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 4-40 p.m., July 24.

The terms of settlement of the Northeastern Railway strike provide for the establishment of a national eye-test for railwaymen within a month.

MARSHAL HAIG AND ADMIRAL BEATTY.

AN EARLDOM AND £100,000 TO EACH.

(Reuter's Telegram)
LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., July 24.

"The Times" says it is understood that Marshal Haig and Admiral Beatty will each receive an earldom and a hundred thousand sterling.

FATE OF BELLA KUN.

REPORTED DEPOSED.

SZAMUELI THE PRESENT DICTATOR.

(Reuter's Telegram)
LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., July 24.

Contradictory reports are current in regard to Bella Kun. A Vienna message states that he has been deposed and is kept under strict surveillance in Budapest owing to his negotiation with the Entente with a view to his forming a coalition government. It is reported that Szamueli is now the dictator.

BOLSHEVIST INTRIGUES IN VIENNA.

ARRIVAL OF BELA KUN.

(Reuter's Telegram)
LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., July 24.

Paris.—A telegram from Zurich says that Bela Kun has arrived in Vienna with a staff of Bolshevist agents.

RUSSIAN WAR PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

QUESTIONS OF REVICTUALLING AND SUPPORTING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 24.

The Supreme Economic Council has decided to recommend that the Council of Five assume the responsibility for revictualling and supporting two hundred thousand Russian war prisoners in Germany, until the Council can arrange for their repatriation.

EAST GALICIA ALLOTTED TO POLAND.

DICISION OF SUPREME COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 24.

Paris.—The "Matin" states that the Supreme Council has informed the Ukrainian delegation that East Galicia has been allotted to Poland.

SITUATION ON RUMANO-HUNGARIAN BORDER.

PEACE CONFERENCE TO SEND INFORMAL COMMISSION.

(Reuter's Telegram)
LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., July 24.

Paris.—The Peace Conference has decided to send an informal Allied Commission to enquire into the existing situation on Rumano-Hungarian border especially respecting the reported continued mobilisation of the Hungarian troops.

YAZYKOVO AND TORMINO RETAKEN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 4-40 p.m. July 24.

A North-west Russian front communiqué says: In the direction of Ostroff and Porkhoff all enemy attacks were repulsed. The villages of Yazykovo and Hermins seven miles East of Pakoff were retaken and the Bolshevists suffered 4000 casulties. South of the Baltic railway in the direction of Gatchina the offensive is developing. Two enemy battalions were destroyed. The reds have captured the village of Prouzhitsy.

VIENNA COMMUNISTS PLANNING PROCLAMATION OF SOVIET.

(Reuter's Telegram)
LONDON, July 20.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., July 24.

Berlin.—The Vienna Communists are planning a proclamation of the Soviet on Monday.

BOLSHEVISTS OCCUPY CHERDIN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 4-40 p.m., July 24.

An East Russian communique says:—The Bolshevists have occupied Cherdin and continue to advance Eastward of Ekaterinburg and also eastward of Zlatoust. Owing to the Bolshevists landing in the rear of General Denikin the latter has retired and now holds the positions at Serekrakovskaya, hundred miles south-west of Astrakhan. On the Dnieper front General Denikin's troops hold the line of the Dnieper river to the sea.

SOUTH AFRICAN INDIANS' CONGRESS

COMMUNITY THREATENED WITH DESTRUCTION.

DISREGARD OF CIVIL LAWS URGED.

(Reuter's Telegram)
LONDON, July 20.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., July 24.

Johannesburg, July 17.—The South African Indian Congress will open on August 3rd. A notice convening the congress says the Indian community is threatened with destruction unless concerted action is taken. Meanwhile the Indians are signing the agreement to disregard the civil laws in South Africa as long as any law imposing any class distinction or disability upon the British Indians remains on the statute book.

MARSHAL FOCH LEAVES FOR BRUSSELS

(Reuter's Telegram)
LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., July 24.

Marshal Foch left for Brussels this morning to take part in the peace celebrations.

POSTHUMOUS HONOUR.

CIVIC CROSS AWARDED TO NURSE CAVELL.

(Reuter's Telegram)
LONDON, July 20.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., July 24.

Brussels.—The Civic Cross, First Class, of the Order of Leopold has been awarded to Nurse Cavell "for notable courage and devotion to humanity."

E 5 FROM FELISTOWE TO COPENHAGEN.

IN SEVEN AND A HALF HOURS.

(Reuter's Telegram)
LONDON, July 20.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., July 24.

Copenhagen.—The British flying boat E 5 flew from Felixstowe to Copenhagen in seven and a half hours. She is now proceeding to Helsingfors and is carrying a Foreign Office official on a special mission to the Finnish Republic, with despatches for the British Legation at Helsingfors and copies of London newspapers.

RAYNHAM ABANDONS TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

(Reuter's Telegram)
LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 4-40 p.m., July 24.

St. Johns.—Raynham has abandoned the Trans-Atlantic flight.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE MAJOR COCKRIEL.

ASSAILANTS ESCAPE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 4-40 p.m., July 24.

Coblenz.—Two Germans attempted to assassinate Major Cockriel, the Provost-Marshal of the American forces in Germany who was not hurt. His assailants escaped.

ILL-FATED WAR ROMAN.

LYING BROADSIDE NEAR RAS HAFUN

(Reuter's Telegram)
LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., July 24.

Aden, July 15.—The steamer War Roman which went ashore near Ras Hafun, is lying broadside on a hard sandy beach. The weather is stormy and a heavy sea is breaking over the ship which has started making water and is straining heavily. The captain thinks it is impossible to salve her unless a part of the cargo of sugar is jettisoned immediately. The ship has been abandoned and the crew are on board the steamers British Ensign and Warnerman.

HOW TO RE-ESTABLISH POSTAL COMMUNICATION.

SUB-COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY SUPREME COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 24.

A Sub-Committee has been appointed to study the conditions under which re-establishment of postal communication can be resumed.

ROBBING OF AMERICAN SAILORS BY BANDITS.

U. S. REPRESENTATIONS TO MEXICO.

(Reuter's Telegram)
LONDON, July 20.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., July 24.

Washington.—The State Department had made urgent representations to Mexico regarding the robbery of the American sailors at Tampico by bandits. A similar incident in 1914 led to the American occupation of Vera Cruz.

PRESIDENT WILSON ILL WITH DYSENTERY.

(Reuter's Telegram)
LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 4-40 p.m., July 24.

Washington.—President Wilson is ill with dysentery.

WILSON'S CONDITION NOT SERIOUS.

(Reuter's Telegram)
LONDON, July 21.
Recd. midnight July 24.

Washington.—President Wilson's condition is not serious, but his engagements to discuss the Peace Treaty with the Republican Senators have been cancelled:—

LUTON TOWN HALL WRECKED

FOR CORPORATION'S REFUSAL TO HOLD MEMORIAL MEETING.

(Reuter's Telegram)
LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., July 24.

A crowd of several thousands, infuriated by the refusal of the Corporation to grant the use of the park for a memorial service to the fallen soldiers, attacked the Town Hall at Luton which was wrecked and burned to the ground. The damage is estimated at a quarter of a million pounds.

NEW AMERICAN PACIFIC FLEET.

VANGUARD SAILS FOR PACIFIC BASE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 20.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., July 24.

A telegram from Old Point Comfort says six super-dreadnoughts and thirty destroyers, the vanguard of the new American Pacific fleet of two hundred ships, had sailed for the Pacific base via the Panama Canal.

LATEST CABLE.

JOINT COMMITTEE AND WITNESSES FROM INDIA.

MR. MONTAGU'S REPLY IN COMMONS.

(Reuter's Telegram)
LONDON, July 21.
Recd. midnight July 24.

In the House of Commons replying to Col. Yate, Mr. Montagu stated that he had given the Joint Committee the names of the representatives of local Governments in India who were in England. He presumed that the Committee if they wished would call them and if they wished others from India to attend they would ask for them. He promised to convey any suggestions of Col. Yate in connection with the matter to the Committee.

He also stated that the Government of India had informed him that a reply with regard to the question of awards for the defence of Kut would be sent as soon as possible.

TRANSVAAL TRADING ACT.

Replying to Mr. Bennett, Mr. Montagu stated that he had recently received a proposal from the Government of India with regard to the increase of pensions for the members of uncovenanted services. He had appointed a Committee to advise on the matter. He also stated that he had received representations from the Government of India with regard to the Transvaal Trading Act and he had addressed Lord Milner in this connection.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS.

Replying to Capt. Ormsby-Gore, Mr. Montagu stated that he was considering the despatch from the Government of India dealing with the recommendations of the Industrial Commission. He was unable to say at present whether the correspondence would be published.

KARACHI TROOP TRAIN INCIDENT.

ENQUIRY IN INDIA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 21.
Recd. midnight July 24.

In the House of Commons repyling to Mr. McMicking with regard to the Karachi troop train incident, Mr. Montagu said that the new enquiry offered to Major-General Shaw would be an enquiry in the ordinary course of military procedure. The holding of the enquiry in India was in accordance with every precedent. Major-General Shaw had been offered his expenses, pay and passage outward and homeward. Any difficulty with regard to getting Major-General Shaw's witnesses from England to India had only to be represented and the Government would do its best.

Mr. McMicking:—Is not the obvious course to hold enquiry in England?

No reply was given.

MAJOR-GENERAL SHAW'S DEFENCE.

(Reuter's Telegram)
LONDON, July 20.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., July 24.

The special correspondent of the "Morning Post" dealing with the Karachi troop train incident contends that Major-General Shaw took the best course in the circumstances and also took what steps he could, to make men as comfortable as possible. The new inquiry in India does not promise a satisfactory trial, because the court would have to convict a higher authority in order to acquit Major-General Shaw. The best venue for the trial is England where the essential witnesses now are.

EPIDEMICS AND RELIEF WORK.

SCHEME OF MEDICAL RELIEF COMMITTEE.

DISCUSSION IN MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir presiding. The Corporation considered a report of the Medical Relief Committee regarding a scheme for future working of the volunteers and voluntary organisations in conjunction with the Health Department on occasions of outbreaks of epidemics in the city.

The Medical Relief Commiteee said in the course of their report:—

"The Sub-Committee invited the co-operation of volunteers to supplement the work of the paid staff, who could not cope with the enormous work that they were required to do. It is gratifying to note that not only did a large number of individuals volunteer their services to co-operate with the Health Department but important bodies, such as the Social Service League, the Humanitarian League, the Hindu Medical Association and the St. John Ambulance Brigade, organized their men and resources and carried on relief work in co-operation with the Health Department. As the Sub-Committee had various opportunities of personally seeing in what splendid manner these volunteers had organized and carried out the relief masures in different parts of the City and the way in which the work was appreciated both by the general public and the suffering patients, they were convinced that it was only through such voluntary organizations that the prejudices lurking in the minds of ignorant people as regards the relief measures taken by the Municipality and the apathy of the suffering public towards the hospitals maintained by the Municipality could be removed and they could be made to avail themselves of the medical aid provided for by the Municipality. They, therefore, invited the representatives of all the voluntary organizations to offer suggestions as to the steps that should be taken in the future if the City is again faced with a similar emergency. Thereupon, a Committee was appointed to frame, in consultation with the Health Officer, a scheme for future working of the volunteers and the voluntary organizations in conjunction with the Health Department and to arrange to place it before the Corporation through their Medical Relief Committee. A copy of the Committee's report, embodying a proposed scheme received by the Medical Relief Committee, is submitted herewith for the consideration of the Corporation."

THE PROPOSED SCHEME.

The proposed scheme was the following one:—

"The City should be divided into 50 units, each unit consiting of about 20,000 population. Each unit should have a Committee consting of a Chairman, not more than two Secretaries and two members. Each Committee should have an organization consisting of a doctor, two nurses and not less than 10 volunteers. As far as possible one of the members of the Committee should be a member of the Corporation.

"The Committees should be organized with the assistance of such voluntary bodies as may be willing to co-operate.

"Arrangements should be made by the Municipality to retain 30 doctors on payment of an annual retaining fee of Rs. 100 to each doctor, from whom a binding undertaking should be taken to the effect that when called upon for actual work on the outbreak of an epidemic they should be prepared to give their whole time services on a remuneration of Rs. 15 per day, the question of granting them conveyance allowance, etc., if any, being left to be settled by the Health Officer with them at the time when their services are requisitioned.

"The question of securing the services of nurses to be employed under the scheme need not be considered at present, as it is understood that the Health Officer proposes to place before the Corporation the question of increasing the number of Health Visitors and District Nurses. If the number of these nurses is increased it would be possible to divert the services of a considerable number of them to epidemic work.

"Arrangements should be made by the Municipality to keep in store sufficient materials to furnish and equip temporary hospitals for 200 beds. When once these hospitals are equipped by the Municipality they should be worked by voluntary agencies so far as possible.

"The Health Officer has kindly undertaken to mark out suitable sites for such hospitals in different parts of the City."

There were dissenting minutes by Drs. Sukhia, Gidney and Viegas.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji in moving that the report be approved and adopted, said it was well-known that the Medical Relief Committee had succeeded in their object of giving publicity to the dangers of the influenza epidemic. They had been assisted by such bodies as the Humanitarian League, the Social Service League and the Hindu Medical Association, and many other volunteers, and their help was of great assistance to them in stamping out the disease to some extent. The Committee had been very greatly assisted by the public in those crises, but it was only fit there should be a proper organisation for coping with such occasions. Dr. Dadachanji then explained the scheme as approved by the Medical Relief Committee. He deprecated permanent staffs to cope with temporary epidemics like influenza, as that was a waste of so much money. The scheme was based on the actual experience of the Committee, and he hoped the Corporation would pass it.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla seconded, reserving his remarks.

"A GOOD THEATRICAL" SHOW.

Dr. A. Viegas moved an amendment that the report be referred back to the Committee with a request to report on the same, in the light of the minutes appended to the report, within a fortnight.

The scheme looked, said Dr. Viegas, as if it was meant more for helping the profession than the city itself. They must know that a voluntary body could never be expected to serve as well as paid men and they would not be serving the city by the scheme suggested by the Committee. It sounded very well on paper, but he had seen the relief given in the very thickest part of the city, and it was not "business." It was a good theatrical show, but as for helping the poor it was absolutely moonshine. He had seen street-table dispensaries in the hands of laymen, who knew nothing of their business. Were they really helping the poor men by the scheme suggested? What he wanted was a thorough reorganisation of the whole medical department. He begged the Corporation not to adopt the suggestion of the Committee. He thought the Deputy Health Officers, who were brought in a panic, were an absolute failure. He asked them to take up the whole of the Health Department and reorganise it, as the scheme suggested was only a show. They would only be wasting their money on it without receiving any tangible benefits. This was the very best time for improving the Health Department, as some of the Deputy Health Officers were on the point of retirement, and was it not only proper that they should reorganise the Department now better than when they are in a panic? He asked what they were spending on the poor of the city—some eight lakhs who were the real ratepayers in Bombay? Dr. Viegas proposed that they should have sixty sub-assistant surgeons, instead of medical graduates.

Dr. R. T. Nariman seconded.

Mr. N. M. Joshi said men who were engaged on sanitary works, could not be taken off for emergencies and he was not at all for increasing the medical men. If the greater scheme suggested by Dr. Viegas were not passed they would have nothing to go on; therefore, Mr. Joshi submitted the Corporation should adopt the scheme now before them as a small beginning. He did not agree with the previous speaker that volunteers were of little use in an emergency, as even Government were making use of volunteers on such occasions, and he was surprised at Dr. Viegas' remarks. He was against the postponement of the consideration of the present scehme.

CHEESE-PARING POLICY.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji said in a time of emergency the staff of the Health Department must take the lead and organise and work the voluntary associations. He thought the units proposed by the Committee were too big in a time of epidemic as it was almost impossible to look after twenty thousand people with a staff of one doctor and two nurses and a few volunteers. They could get as many capable doctors as they required if only the Corporation could pay them well. But the present cheese-paring policy would never succeed, as they would never get competent men for their work on small salaries. The city was advancing in numbers, and they should be prepared for such epidemics; they should therefore have bigger medical staffs to cope with any emergencies. They should have trained male nurses, or ward boys to help them in times of epidemics, as they would be of greater help than female nurses. The voluntary scheme was a good one, only the volunteers required good and proper supervision and lead.

NO OBJECTION TO THE SCHEME.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla was in favour of the proposal. There should be no objection to the scheme as it was to be used only for a few years. He was glad that the Corporation had put it on paper that the help of volunteers would be of great use to them in an epidemic. Mr. Motiwalla suggested that a larger number of doctors should be appointed on higher salaries. He was in favour of the experiment.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said both the Commissioner and the Health Officer had approved of the scheme and the expenditure was only a small one, and he did not see any harm in making an experiment of the nature suggested. Medical men were very anxious to serve and he did not see any difficulty in finding a sufficient number of doctors. He supported the scheme.

Mr. Rustomji B. Jijibhoy said it was an experiment worth trying, and the expenditure was small, only two or three thousand rupees being the amount.

Mr. Rahimtoolah Currimbhoy said there was a regular genuine demand for the temporary hospitals, as people had a great prejudice against the present hospitals. He combated the idea that the fee proposed was not enough for doctors. When there were men, with large interests and very busy, who were willing to help in times of epidemics voluntarily, men like Mr. Natrajan's son who had sacrificed his life, was it too much for these doctors to serve on Rs. 15 a day? A new spirit of citizenship had come over the city, and there were volunteers who were ready to serve for the good of the poor, without any remuneration. He therefore hoped the Corporation would pass the scheme which was only an experiment for a short period.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

ALLEGED SHOOTING OF A FRUIT-SELLER.

LT. PLUNKETT FOUND NOT GUILTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).

LAHORE, July 23.

The trial of Lt. H. R. S. Plunkett of 1/5th Gurkha Rifles who was charged under section 304 A, I.P.C., with the offence of having on the 17th April caused the death of one Khuda Baksh, a vegetable and fruit seller at the Havelian railway station by shooting as a result of rash and negligent act which commenced on Monday at the Lahore High Court before Mr. Justice Broadway, was continued on Tuesday.

The first prosecution witness Karamchand, Station Master, Havelian Railway Station, stated that at 6 a.m., on the 17th April he received telegraphic orders from the District Traffic Superintendent, Rawalpindi, to suspend till further orders the issue of tickets from Havelian station for 3rd, inter and 2nd class passengers on that line. Lt. Plunkett was on duty at the station in charge of a detachment of Gurkhas. At about 5/44 p.m. the up passenger's train from Sarai Kala arrived bringing a few third class passengers who had no tickets. Witness had these men handed over to the Railway police for recovery of fares. Khuda Baksh the deceased was not among the men who were handed over for recovery of fares. About 10 minutes before the departure of the train, witness found that the train which was the same as had come up had the third class compartments filled up fully. For this train witness had issued about a dozen third class tickets only while about 80 such passengers had actually taken their seats. At the request of the witness who informed the passengers that booking was closed, some came out and stood on the platform, while others came out and then entered another carriage while some did not quit the train at all. Witness then appealed to Lt. Plunkett to remove these third class passengers and make them quit the platform. Lt. Plunkett, together with a ticket collector began turning out the men. Witness then saw the deceased Khuda Baksh coming out from the train on being ordered to do so by accused and then run towards the passenger hall gate, when there a Gurkha sentry stopped Khuda Baksh on which Khuda Baksh ran towards the guard's brake van. Lt. Plunkett, had all this while been pursuing the deceased Khuda Baksh and calling out to him to stop. Khuda Buksh jumped down on the metals and went to the off side of the train. Accused jumped down after Khuda Baksh and after a minute witness heard two shots in rapid succession. Witness was then on the platform, and he could not see the fire. Witness then observed Khuda Baksh climbing up to the platform having emerged from under the buffers of the brake van and a 3rd class carriage. Shots were fired immediately. Before the witnesses saw Khuda Baksh climbing up on seeing the shots fired all passengers had cleared off the platform.

Witness stated in cross-examination that he could not handle the passengers without the assistance of Lt. Plunkett and the Gurkhas.

The next witness Brij Lal, Ticket Collector, gave corroborative evidence.

MAJOR SANDERS' EVIDENCE.

Major Sanders, second in command of the 5th Gurkha Rifles stated that on April 16th he received certain urgent and secret orders prior to their departure at Abbottabad and that the Commandant interviewed in his presence all the officers who were deputed for duty and explained to them the duties they would have to perform as also the duty to be performed in aid of civil power. Both orders were secret and each officer including the accused, had a copy of each of the three orders. Witness stated accused was cool for his age.

In cross-examination witness stated that he was aware of the disturbances at Amritsar, Lahore and other places and he had ordered Lt. Plunkett to entrench the Station and Telegraph Office and to have the guard at night doubled at the latter place before leaving Havelian. Witness informed the station master that Lt. Plunkett was left there for his protection and that he would help him when he was wanted. The detachment was fully armed and witness stated that, having regard to the nature of the very precise order given to Lt. Plunkett by a superior officer refusal by anybody to obey him in execution of these orders under the circumstances might be a very serious matter. Every officer was given very wide discretion and he would use discretion even to the extent of using firearms. Witness believed that Martial Law was declared on the 18th instant. Witness was not certain.

"TO MAKE AN EXAMPLE BY FRIGHTENING.

Mr. Fraser, District Magistrate Abbotabad, and Mr. L. Motiram, Civil Surgeon, gave formal evidence of recording the deceased's statement and of the cause of death respectively. Other formal and corroborative evidence of previous witnesses' statements was given and accused then made a statement in which he mentioned the abnormal atmosphere at the time, and declared that he did not know whether the crowd was hostile or friendly to the authorities, and he wanted to make an example by frightening the passengers. He did not want to shoot the deceased. The shots in question were fired in succession at the front of the wall. The Commandant told the officers when they were before him that orders emanating from higher authorities were meant to be acted upon for defence.

Major Saxon of 6th Gurkha Rifles deposed that things were not normal at Abbottabda from a military point of view. He was president of the military court that made inquiries on the spot on April 20th. The finding of the court was that the passenger was accidentally killed by Lt. Plunkett while acting in good faith in carrying out of his military duty.

Lt. Johnson of the Postal Services deposed that he travelled on that day from Peshawar to Havelin. The crowd at Havelin was larger than usual.

Mr. O'Conner, Counsel for accused, first addressed the jury and pleaded justification

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in view of the abnormal conditions prevailing in those days, in view of the very drastic orders issued by the higher military authorities and martial law was presumed to be declared.

Mr. Herbert counsel for the Crown replied. The Court then rose for the day.

The trial of Lt. H. R. S. Plunkett at the Lahore High Court was concluded just before noon on Wednesday morning by the jury returning a unanimous verdict of "not guilty."

AHMEDABAD RIOT CASE.

ARGUMENTS OF COUNSEL.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).

AHMEDABAD, July 23.

The second special tribunal composed of Mr. R. E. A. Elliot, President, Mr. M. I. Kadri and Mr. C. M. Gandhi, Commissioners, reassembling this morning, framed the charge against the accused Janardan Sharma under the Defence of India Rule 25 A of keeping a seditious leaflet in his possession with a view to publish it. The tribunal charged the accused with the offence punishable by that rule and directed that he be tried on a charge of having in his possession a seditious leaflet entitled 'Din Din Jagao' and "Har Har Mahadeo," as there were reasonable grounds for believing that he was about to publish it.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge. He stated that he was a teacher at Chaklashi and was a true Satyagrahi, and as such was quite opposed to the principle of violence. He got the leaflet from the Home Rule League office and kept it with him by mistake. Ever since the inception of the Satyagraha movement he has followed the principles of truth and non-violence preached by Mr. Gandhi and he has always spoken on the subject from the platform. He moved from village to village to preach Mr. Gandhi's message of non-violence as he felt that the atmosphere against Government was not compatible with the principles of Satyagraha.

CLOSING OF NADIAD SCHOOL.

On being questioned as to the evidence of Mr. Jeevabhai, the Head Master of the Government High School, Nadiad, about closing the school, he said that he had gone there at the request of the Home Rule Secretaries, who in turn had been asked by the sub-inspector of police to send some one who could restore peace and order at the school. He therefore, went there and entreated the head-master to close the school as the mob was in an angry mood. He never insisted upon the school being closed. He kept the boys quiet and entreated the head-master to close the school as he would in that case be letting the boys go only 15 minutes earlier. On the morning of the 11th April, while he was going to the station he saw the head-master was surrounded by a mob of rowdy boys at the Ahmedabad Gate. Fearing trouble he asked the boys to disperse. At that time he never asked the head-master to close the school. Exhibit No. 28 is composed by him and the writing is his. Another poem Ex. 32 is not his nor in his handwriting. He could not say how it was found among his papers taken in custody from Bai Manchha's house. He admitted Ex. 22 pamphlets etc., found in Bai Manchha's house to be his. They were all intended for circulation as they were about the welcome accorded to the president of the Godhra Political conference. Accused never incited people by lectures or by reciting poems as alleged by the police sub-inspector, Mr. Janubhai. He got the leaflet of 'Din Din Jagao' and "Har Har Mahadeo", from the office of the Home Rule League and kept the same with him through mistake. As he was a staunch Satyagrahi, his motto was to keep the peace. He had not taken part in any movement against Government either by word or by deed. He had also been thanked by no less a personage than the Collector of Kaira as a man who deprecated violence against Government.

PROSECUTION COUNSEL'S ARGUMENTS

The prosecution counsel, Mr. Coyaji while arguing said that the rule under which accused was charged required the following four conditions to be fulfilled:—

(1) Whether the document found was a prohibited document;

(2) Whether he had such a prohibited document in his possession;

(3) Whether he kept it knowingly;

(4) Whether there were reasonable grounds for believing that he was about to publish it. The leaflet was then read out. The meaning therein was:—"The English are very cruel, we have shed our blood in the war. The English people at home don't know what Anglo-Indians do here. They don't know about the Rowlatt Legislation It is the Indian Government which creates difficulties. Hence rise you Hindus and Mahomedans."

That being the purport of the document, it was clear that the said document was a prohibited one, and as such came within the purview of Rule 25A, Defence of India Act of 1915. As to the second condition Mr. Coyaji argued that the document was found on the person of the accused could not be denied and was not denied by the accused. As to the third condition, it appeared, from the evidence of Mr. Fulchand that he felt that the contents of the leaflet were seditious and it should be destroyed. All in the office of the Home Rule League were of opinion that it should be destroyed. This being so, it was not possible for the accused to say that he did not keep it knowingly. About the 4th condition, the prosecution counsel argued that the accused being fully aware of the contents of the leaflet did not keep the same for personal use, but the retention of the leaflet afforded a reasonable ground for believing that he was about to publish it.

"A QUIET MAN" AND "A POLITICIAN."

After arguing the law on the point the prosecution counsel submitted that the sworn evidence may be taken into account and the statement which the accused made that morning was not at all consistent with that evidence. He submitted there was no manner of doubt of what part the accused took in the rowdy affairs on that day at the High Court. If the leaflet were found in the pockets of a quiet man, matters would not have been serious. But when it was found on the person of a man whose activities were political and he was preaching Swadeshi, it was a different matter. Chaklashi, his native place, but he moved from place to place and delivered lectures and recited poems of a doubtful nature at a time when the whole atmosphere was surcharged with danger owing to Mr. Gandhi's arrest. When accused was found in possession of such literature, it was immaterial whether it was his composition or not. In the case of Gurudas vs. The King-Emperor the possession of seditious literature which was found in Gurudas' possession, was sufficient to prove his guilt no matter who composed it. The mere possession of a seditious leaflet coupled with his activities of lecturing on political subjects and reciting poems at the time of Mr. Gandhi's arrest formed a reasonable ground for believing that the accused was about to publish the leaflet in question.

DEFENCE ARGUMENTS.

The defence counsel, Mr. V. J. Patel, while arguing said that he did not want to reply to the opening speech of the prosecution counsel as it was intended to be a sort of historical introduction to all the Kaira cases in general and much of it was irrelevant to the present case. He admitted that the leaflet was a prohibited one within the meaning of the rule and that it was found on the person of the accused. He did not dispute the knowledge of the accused about the document. He took his stand on the 4th condition, namely, whether there were reasonable grounds for believing that the accused was about to publish it. There was absolutely no evidence in the case to show that he had any such intention. The prosecution had failed to prove that the framers had enacted such a rule to meet an emergency. He would therefore request the Court to adhere to the strict interpretation of the rule. Although the pamphlet was in his possession for several hours there was nowhere evidence that the accused intended to publish it, neither did he show it to anybody. It would have been different had he read the leaflet at any meeting, or if he had made five or ten copies of it for circulation and had been found out. Then and then only could it have been considered that he was about to publish it, or he had an intention of publishing it. He merely picked up the leaflet out of curiosity, kept it in his pocket and forgot all about it. It was very unsafe to presume that a man was of a violent temperament because he delivered lectures on political topics and recited poems on Swadeshi, etc.

A PEACEFUL PROPAGANDIST.

From the evidence of Mr. Mamlatdar, it was clear that the accused had brought before him boys from his school and made them recite poems of a peaceful nature. That one circumstance showed that he was a peaceful propagandist and was not at all preaching sedition. Though he had in his possession certain pamphlets of the Political Conference at Godhra he had not circulated any one of them for a year and a half. Whenever a public meeting was convened to condemn the Rowlatt legislation, it was natural that the speeches were not pleasant to the police authorities. A police officer was likely to interpret them as violent speeches. The prosecution had failed to prove that he had uttered a single seditious word in his speeches. The police had not been able to trace the author of the leaflet which came to the possession of the accused nor the man who posted it. Mr. Gandhi returned to Ahmedabad on the 13th April. Soon after, he advised his followers to restore peace and order.

The accused being a staunch follower of his, was active in restoring order. It was proved circumstantially that he had no intention to publish the leaflet, though intention under the rule was not a crime. Taking all things into consideration counsel felt sure that the Court would without the slightest hesitation come to the only conclusion possible, namely, that the accused had no intention of publishing the leaflet and acquit the accused.

Judgment will be delivered to-morrow.

PRAYER FOR AMNESTY TO POLITICAL PRISONERS.

POONA CONGRESS COMMITTEE RESOLUTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 24.

The following resolutions were passed by the Poona District Congress Committee:—

(1) (a) That the Poona District Congress Committee offers its loyal congratulations to his Excellency the Viceroy on the signing of the Peace Treaty which is expected to inaugurate a new era of Peace to the world and of freedom, and self-determination to all nationalities. (b) It further prays that on the day of Peace Celebrations in India a general amnesty should be given to all and not only to a certain number of political prisoners selected by the Local Governments.

2. That the Poona District Congress Committee views with horror the monstrously severe sentences passed on the loyal and esteemed leaders of the Punjab such as Lala Harkishenlal, Pandit Rambhuj Dutt Choudhri, Lala Dunichand, Drs. Satyapal Kitchlew and others and prays to his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and his Excellency the Viceroy to stay the execution of their sentences till the promised inquiry by the Commission.

3. The Poona District Congress Committee prays to his Excellency the Viceroy that, in view of the orders of the Secretary of State for India, in the case of Ratanchand and Baga staying the execution of capital sentences passed on them pending the appeal to the Privy Council, the execution of all capital sentences passed by the Martial Law Commissions in connection with the recent Punjab disturbances be stayed.

4. The Poona District Congress Committee views with alarm and indignation the passing by the Parliament in South Africa of the Asiatic Land and Trading Bill which deprives Indians of the rights of British citizenship and reduces them to the position of helots in Transvaal, and prays to his Excellency the Viceroy to move the Imperial Government to intervene and request the Governor-General of South Africa to withhold his assent to the said Bill.

POLO AT HURLINGHAM.

ENGLAND BEATS IRELAND FOR PATRIOTIC CUP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 20.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., July 24.

In the polo contest for the Patriotic Cup at Hurlingham, England beat Ireland by nine goals to six.

SHOOTING AT BISLEY.

ENGLAND WINS THE MACKINNON CUP

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., July 24.

The following is the result of the shooting for the Mackinnon Cup at Bisley:—

England	1497
Australia	1421
Canada	1398
Scotland	1376
New Zealand	1368

CRICKET AT HOME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 19.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., July 24.

Gloucester beat Sussex by an innings and 89 runs.

Australians beat Worcester by an innings and 203 runs.

Kent and Hampshire, drawn.

Notts and Lancashire, drawn.

Essex and Somerset, drawn.

Warwick and Northants, drawn.

Surrey and Middlesex, drawn.

Yorks and Leicester, drawn.

EMPIRE'S OIL SUPPLY.

EFFORTS TO PREVENT MONOPOLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., July 24.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Jesson, Mr. Kellaway stated that the Government were considering in conjunction with the Dominion Governments the advisability of organising and co-ordinating all sources of oil supply within the Empire with a view to preventing an establishment of world monopoly in oil by financiers.

ABOLITION OF CABLE CENSORSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., July 24.

The Government announces that the censorship will be abolished so far as British controlled cables are concerned from midnight on the 23/24th July after which telegrams will be accepted without restriction to all British possessions except Egypt and to all parts of the world except the countries in which restrictions have not yet been abrogated by the authorities concerned including the most European and Near Eastern countries, Turkey, including Palestine and Syria and Mesopotamia and also Japan and Siam.

MR. TILAK'S BIRTHDAY.

ALIGARH ADMIRERS' TRIBUTE.

(From a Correspondent.)

ALIGARH, July 24.

A meeting of the Aligarh admirers of Lokmanya Tilak was held at Babu Munnalal Vakil's house under the presidentship of Maulana Hasrat Mohani last evening, to celebrate Lokmanya's birthday, and pray for his long life. It was resolved to send congratulations and collect subscriptions for his birthday present.

CELEBRATIONS ALL OVER INDIA.

Mr. Tilak's birthday was very enthusiastically celebrated at Poona, Godhra, Hubli, Muttra, Chindwara, Wun, Ahmedabad and various other places in India.

LALA SHANKARLAL'S ACQUITTAL.

HIS REPLY TO CONGRATULATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Lala Shankerlal sends us the following telegram from Delhi dated 24th instant for publication:

"Ever since my acquittal I have been receiving numerous telegrams and letters of congratulation from various quarters in India. As it is not possible for me to reply to all of them individually, I am availing myself of the hospitality of your columns to offer my sincerest thanks to all the gentlemen and public bodies who have congratulated me on my acquittal. I also take this opportunity of thanking all of my friends and well-wishers who, during my incarceration, addressed me through other friends numerous kind inquiries. I shall before long furnish the public with a full account of my experiences since my prosecution up to now. My special thanks are due to Dr. Moonje, Mr. Abheyankar and Mr. C. R. Das for the considerable valuable help I received from them during my trial. Thanks ill repay kindness and therefore, I content myself with wishing that I may be enabled to repay the kindness I have been fortunate enough to receive from my numerous friends in Delhi and in other parts of India in a befitting manner by devoting myself body and soul to the work of the Motherland, thus fulfilling the expectations of those who have helped me for the sake of the country they are pledged to serve."

The Peace Day was fittingly celebrated at Partabgarh, Rajputana.

INDIA OFFICE REFORM.

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CONDITIONS OF DELEGATION.

OFFICE OF HIGH COMMISSIONER.

(Concluded from our yesterday's issue.)

20. In approaching the main subject of our enquiry, we have necessarily dwelt on certain aspects of the Reforms Scheme on the Indian side, in order to throw into relief the changes in the Home Administration to which they point. The conditions of reform obviously postulate a change of atmosphere in the conduct of administration by the supreme executive; but it is in our view clear that to complete the structure at this end the need for something more than a change of atmosphere is imperative. We have endeavoured to show that the existing conception is that of graduated official control, amenable in some respects to popular advice, but in broad outline extending in an unbroken series from the subordinate executives in India to the Secretary of State in Council. That series is no longer to be maintained in India, and we cannot justify the retention of its essential features in London. In so far as the new co-operation between the Government of India and representatives of the people finds effective expression in the manner we have indicated, and in so far as obstacles to further expansion are removed by a wide delegation of powers from home, the case for expert control breaks down. Equally to mark the disappearance of official control from the expert standpoint at home, and to establish the undivided responsibility to Parliament of the Secretary of State, we advocate as our first principle the abandonment of the corporate idea of the Secretary of State in Council. Our recommendation is, therefore, that the powers and authority with regard to the government of India now vested in the Secretary of State in Council should be transferred to the Secretary of State, the date of transfer to be determined by Order of his Majesty in Council. We presume that an Order giving effect to our recommendation, if it is accepted, would be issued as an immediate consequence of the passing of the Government of India Bill into law. It is unnecessary, we trust, to explain that our conclusion implies no failure on our part to appreciate the great services rendered by the Council of India in the place they have hitherto filled in the scheme of Indian administration. It will also be superfluous to labour the subsidiary reasons which have helped us to form our judgment, if we have succeeded in making our main argument clear.

21. Our recommendation has not been made without a close regard to the consequences which will follow if it is carriedin to effect. In the first place, we have satisfied ourselves that there is no constitutional function of the Secretary of State in Council which could not equally well, under the new conditions, be discharged by the Secretary of State. We propose that he should retain the statutory position described in the words quoted in the earlier part of this Rport and should modify it by whatever process of constitutional growth appears to him best to fit the circumstances. Our second consideration is one of practical expediency. We have distinguished in regard to the Secretary of State two spheres of action: one in which he has hitherto exercised in Council executive functions which henceforward, in our view, he will leave more and more to the Government of India acting in co-operation with the Legislative Assembly, and the other in which he will retain Ministerial control. The latter presents no difficulty; the supremacy of the Imperial Government must of course remain unquestioned. In the former case, the position would be equally clear if the Government of India were constitutionally amenable to the will of the Assembly. But we must bear in mind that that state of affairs is not yet in view. The Secretary of State will still have to decide on a number of questions, on many of which he will not wish to invoke the full authority of the Cabinet. If in such matters he finds himself compelled to overrule the Government of India, he will be likely to incur the charge of ignoring, on his own personal initiative, the collective weight of trained administrative judgment. We have also to remember the variety and complexity of Indian problems. The solution that we propose is to provide him with a collective body of continuous and expert advice. We have no doubt whatever, that in the absence of such a body, the Secretary of State would take the fullest possible opportunity of securing in various quarters consultation of the most valuable kind. But the advice he would obtain would always remain informal, and the special difficulty of his position would not be met. The body that we suggest would be established on a statutory basis, with a fixed tenure of office, and its composition would be designed to afford the Secretary of State the kind of advice called for by the circumstances which we hold to justify its creation.

22. An alternative scheme as regards the relations between the Government of India and the Home Administration has been put forward by our colleague, Sir James Brunyate, who has elaborated it in the statement appended to this Report. Briefly, his position as regards the Council of India, as we understand it, is that its retention, while it may not be defensible at some future stage when the Government of India have come more completely under the control of popular representatives in India, is proportionately defensible in so far as that Government remain an executive wholly responsible to the Secretary of State. During this period he would retain the Council of India as the normal complement to the Government of India, with its existing statutory powers other than the right of financial veto, but with definite limitations of its area of functions. As the focus of the Government of India's responsibility shifted from the Secretary of State to the Legislative Assembly, the need for the corporate control of the Secretary of State in Council would lapse. We have given careful consideration to the proposal, and we desire to say that it was fully in accordance with our wishes that Sir James Brunyate has placed it on record as an alternative to our recommendations. We reiterate, however, our opinion that the present is the most opportune time, both for political and constitutional reasons, for marking the inception of the Reforms by a definite and unmistakable change in the Home Administration of India.

FUNCTIONS OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

23. As regards the functions of the body that we propose should be established, we would mark its distinction from its predecessor by the provision that the Secretary of State should refer such matters as he may determine to the Committee for its advice and assistance, and may provide by regulations for the manner in which the business of the Committee may be conducted. There need, however, in our opinion, be little apprehension that its activities will be desultory, or that the tender of advice will not be regulated by clear and consistent principles. The substitution, for example, of previous consultation between the Secretary of State and the Government of India for the previous sanction of the Secretary of State in Council indicates one line of work which would naturally come before such a Committee. It would thus in all probability develop a routine which will doubtless take over much of the technique evolved in the long term of the Council's existence, though without some of the statutory prescriptions as to procedure which are found to be inconvenient. We anticipate that it will prove useful to retain the principle of discussion in sub-committees, in order to provide the continuous basis of collective advice, particularly on technical matters, which has proved so helpful in the Committees of the Council of India, and which was endorsed in regard to finance by the high authority of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency which reported in 1914:

24. The functions we have outlined for the Advisory Committee will naturally determine its composition. We propose that the number of members should be fixed by statute at not more than twelve and not less than six; that the members should be appointed, as in the case of the Council of India, by the Secretary of State; and that subject to the provision suggested below in regard to a minimum of Indian members, he should have full discretion in his selection. The knowledge to which he would turn in the Advisory Committee would be that most naturally supplied by members with recent official experience in India; and we contemplate that with the reservation just named the majority of the Committee will possess such a qualification. In these cases we do not consider it advisable to incur the risk of limiting the field of appointment by making statutory the requirement laid down in sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Government of India Act as to the qualification of recent service or residence in India in the case of nine members of the Council of India. We assume as a matter of course that the Committee would include a certain number of Indian gentlemen. The new conditions appear to us to accentuate the desirability of securing the services of some Indian members who would be accepted in India as truly representing Indian political thought. To this end we recommend that not less than one-third of the members of the Committee should be persons domiciled in India selected by the Secretary of State from a panel of names submitted by the non-official members of the Indian Legislative Assembly and the Council of State. We consider that a statutory provision to this effect would be appreciated in India as signalising the spirit of co-operation between the Secretary of State and representative elements of Indian public opinion. Our recommendation leaves it open to appoint Indians representing special interests, or possessing administrative experience, in addition to those selected from the panel.

TENURE OF OFFICE OF MEMBERS.

25. We recommend that the tenure of office of all members should be fixed by statute at five years. We consider that this period represents a tenure which would be sufficiently attractive to men of high administrative qualifications, and at the same time would afford the Secretary of State the full benefit of the members' experience, while ensuring that that experience should be reasonably in touch with current Indian conditions. There would, however, be an understanding that an Indian member would not necessarily bind himself, by accepting appointment to the Committee, to remain in office for the full term of service. In our opinion, provisions for the re-appointment, resignation, and removal of members, which are given statutory expression in section 3 (5), (6), and (7) of the Act, might more conveniently be met by rule-making powers. We think, however, that section 4, which provides that no member of the Council of India shall be capable of sitting or voting in Parliament, should be amended so as to apply to members of the Advisory Committee. Our reason is that the close connection which we contemplate the members will have with the duties of a member of either House of Parliament, and that combination of the two functions might in practice be found to lead to grave inconvenience. On full consideration of the status of the Committee and of the nature of the work which the members will be called upon to perform, we recommend that the salary of each member should be 1,200*l*. a year. We propose that all Indian members, in view of the fact of their domicile, should receive a subsistence allowance of 600*l*. a year in addition to the salary of 1,200.*

TWO FURTHER SUGGESTIONS.

26. We make two further suggestions which find a natural place at this stage of our exposition, although they are not directly dependent on the disappearance of the Council of India. The first is, that the signification of His Majesty's assent to reserved Bills of the Indian Legislature and of the local legislatures should be made by His Majesty in Council, instead of through the Secretary of State in Council as hitherto, and should be notified by the Secretary of State to the Governor-General; and that the disallowance of Acts of the Indian and local legislatures, and of Regulations and Ordinances, should similarly be signified by His Majesty in Council. We should explain that we make this suggestion irrespective of our conclusion as to the Council of India, in order to mark the new status of Indian legislation: but for the sake of clearness we have preferred to state it after our proposals for the remodelling of the Home Administration, as it directly implies a small modification of the existing system.

27. Our second suggestion is that the Secretary of State should regulate by executive orders the mode of conduct of correspondence between the India Office and the Government of India and Local Governments. The issue of orders and communications has hitherto been regulated by the somewhat meticulous procedure prescribed by the Act of 1858; and we do not think we need justify our proposal to liberate the India Office from the restrictions imposed by a bygone age and to place it on the same footing as other Government Departments in this respect. There may be other portions of the existing Act to which the spirit of this recommendation would equally be applicable.

28. To sum up in brief our recommendations: we propose the transfer of responsibility from the Secretary of State in Council to the Secretary of State, and the establishment of an Advisory Committee of from six to twelve members, appointed by the Secretary of State, of whom not less than one-third should be Indians selected from a panel of names submitted by the non-official members of the Indian Legislature; members of either House of Parliament to be ineligible for appointment to the Committee; the tenure of office to be fixed at five years, and the salary at 1,200*l*. a year, with an additional allowance of 600*l*. a year in the case of members domiciled in India. The statutory changes which appear to us to be entailed by our recommendations are as follows. For sections 3 of the Government of India Act, 1915-16, would be substituted a clause providing for the establishment of the Advisory Committee. Sections 5 to 14 inclusive would be omitted, and section 21 would terminate with the words "shall be subject to the control of the Secretary of State." The words "Secretary of State in Council" would be replaced by the words "Secretary of State", with any other consequential alterations throughout the remainder of the Act, and throughout the Government of India Bill which is now before Parliament.

29. We proceed to the subsidiary heads of our enquiry, of which the first is the organisation of the India Office establishment. We have interpreted this reference to imply that we should indicate general lines of reconstruction, without entering into technical questions of departmental arrangements. We are satisfied that the time has come for a demarcation between the agency work of the India Office and its political and administrative functions, and that the step would commend itself to all classes of opinion in India as marking a stage towards full Dominion status. Accordingly, we recommend that preliminary action should be taken with a view to the transfer of all agency work to a High Commissioner for India or some similar Indian Governmental representative in London. We suggest that, in the first instance, communications should be entered into with the Government of India with the object of transferring to the direct control of that Government the Stores Department and also the Accountant-General's Department (subject to any necessary reservations, including the retention of work connected with higher finance), and that the Government of India should at the same time be invited to make suggestions for the transfer to their control of any other agency business, such as that transacted by the "Indian Students" Department.

SYSTEM OF RECRUITMENT.

30. As regards modifications in the system of the recruitment of the higher administrative staff of the India Office, we find difficulty in adopting a suggestion which appears in the Joint Report, that as one alternative the India Office staff might be recruited from the Indian Civil Service. One serious objection is that a preliminary period of training, undergone in India before the new recruit enters on his duties at the India Office, though it would undoubtedly give his work the initial stimulus of local and freshly-felt experience, would inevitably have to be general and somewhat indefinite in character, and would tend to lose the usefulness of its effect just at the time when he would begin to take a responsible part in the administrative work of the Office. Our general attitude towards the question is governed by the fact that authoritative Indian experience will be represented in the Advisory Committee, and will not be supplemented on the same plane by members of the permanent establishment. We draw a clear distinction between the advice tendered to the Secretary of State, collectively by a body of the status we have in view, and that submitted to him individually by his subordinates. In the case of the latter, we regard personal knowledge of Indian conditions as a valuable adjunct rather than as an essential qualification. The evidence before us has indicated the great value of bringing the superior officers of the Home and the Indian Administrations into close touch with each other under daily working conditions, and we presume that the system of deputing these officers, on special duty and with definite objects, from one country to the other will be continued and possibly expanded. So far, we have been dealing more particularly with the case of members of the India Office staff. As regards members of the Indian Services, the position is easier. The terms of leave and deputation from India make them more readily available for interchange; they are not hampered in any special sense by ignorance of local conditions; and experience has already proved, in the temporary adjustment of the India Office staff to war conditions, that they can be employed in the Office with success. The widening of their experience in regard to the political and Parliamentary functions of the Home Administration and its relations with other Departments cannot fail to be of very considerable value. At the same time we fully realise that the work of the Home Administration requires a special outlook and a special technique which can only be acquired by a continuous training under the traditions of the Home Service. For this reason, and also to avoid the effect of discouragement on the permanent staff recruited at home, we would deprecate any systematic reservation of higher appointments in the India Office for members of the Indian Services. To sum up our conclusions, we are of opinion that it is desirable that from time to time the Secretary of State should depute members of the India Office staff on special duty in India, whenever convenient opportunities present themselves; and should also employ officers of the Indian Services, or non-officials versed in Indian Administration, in the superior work of the India Office, but ordinarily on a temporary footing or as supplementary to the permanent establishment. We do not, however, think that it is desirable or possible to arrange any formal system of interchange between members of the India Office and the Indian Services.

31. We can readily understand the aspiration of Indians to be admitted to a more intimate part in the Home Administration of Indian affairs. In considering how best to provide a legitimate opening, we have to bear in mind that representative Indian opinion will find its place on the Advisory Committee, and that the permanent staff requires certain qualifications of a kind to which we have already referred. Administrative efficiency, no doubt, will be progressively forthcoming among the Indians who will be available for employment at the India Office under the general scheme of interchange that we have outlined above, and we anticipate that full opportunity will be taken to utilise their services freely with those of the British representatives of administrative work in India. We do not consider, however, that it would be in the best interests of the Indian Empire to create special facilities, whereby appointments in the ordinary administrative line of the India Office might be claimed as a matter of privilege by Indians not necessarily possessing the qualifications which would enable them to gain access to the Office through the channels we have already indicated. There is, nevertheless, a special force in the argument that Indians should be able to take their place in the higher control of the Office, as distinct from the advisory functions of the proposed Committee. We are of opinion that it would be advantageous if occasion were now and then taken to appoint an Indian to one of the posts which stand as intermediary between the Secretary of State and the Heads of Departments, and we should be willing to see an additional appointment of this kind created, to be filled by an Indian, provided that there were other grounds which could reasonably be held to justify such an addition to the establishment.

ALTERATIONS IN PRESENT SYSTEM.

32. We have now to consider what alteration should be made in the present system under which the whole of the charges on account of the India Office are payable from Indian revenues. We understand that it is the intention of His Majesty's Government that the salary of the Secretary of State should, like that of all other Ministers of the Crown, be defrayed from Home revenues and voted annually by Parliament. Our main principles have already led us to distinguish the political and administrative duties of the Secretary of State, acting as a Minister, from the agency business conducted by the India Office on behalf of the Indian authorities. It appears to follow as a general conclusion that the charges incidental to the former should be met from British revenues. They form a normal part of the cost of Imperial administration, and should in equity be treated similarly to other charges of the same nature. We include under this head the charges on account of the Advisory Committee, which is constituted to assist the Secretary of State in the performance of his Ministerial responsibilities. Charges on account of agency work would naturally continue to be borne by India, in whose interests they are incurred. The exact apportionment is clearly a matter of technical detail which is best left for settlement between the India Office and the Treasury. The principle that we would lay down is that, in addition to the salary of the Secretary of State, there should be placed on the Estimates (a) the salaries and expenses (and ultimately pensions) of all officials and other persons engaged in the political and administrative work of the Office, as distinct from agency work; (b) a proportionate share, determined with regard to the distinction laid down in head (a), of the cost of maintenance of the India Office; the exact sum payable under heads (a) and (b) to be determined by agreement between the Secretary of State and the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury from time to time. Any arrangement made under this scheme would supersede the adjustment agreed to between the India Office and the Treasury as a result of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure, over which Lord Welby presided. The India Office building and site and other similar property paid for in the past by Indian revenues, and now held by the Secretary of State for India in Council, would continue to be Indian property. The statutory change necessary to give effect to our recommendation is provided in clause 22 of the Government of India Bill.

33. In considering in their new aspect the functions of the Secretary of State, more particularly in regard to his Parliamentary responsibilities, we have not been able to leave out of account the proposal made in the Joint Report for the appointment of a Select Committee of the House of Commons on Indian affairs. The object of the Select Committee is stated to be to ensure in Parliament a better informed and more sustained interest in India, and its composition is to be limited to the House of Commons, on the ground that it is in that House that effective control over Indian Administration will, in the view of the authors of the Report, be exercised by means of the debate on the Estimates. We are of opinion that these objects would not be furthered by the appointment of a Select Committee. We do not believe that such a step would usefully contribute towards the creation of a well-informed opinion on Indian affairs. Members of the House of Commons are already overburdened by the heavy and ever-increasing duties in connection with Home affairs, to which their constituents not unnaturally expect them to give priority. If Parliamentary interest in India is focussed in a Select Committee, effective discussion and control might be confined within even narrower limits than at present, and criticism of Indian Administration from the independent standpoint will indirectly be discouraged. But in any case we feel that the proposal is open to a far more fundamental objection. We believe that the appointment of such a body might encourage a tendency to interfere in the details of Indian Administration, and that the result might militate against the modification of control which it is the object of the Reforms to secure. In fact, we hold that the argument for a Select Committee, however strong it might have been in the past, inevitably loses weight in proportion as India progresses towards responsible government.

34. As it is clear that the form of the Home Administration of Indian affairs should not be given a greater rigidity than the forms of government which are to be granted in India as the first step towards full responsibility, we assume that the statutory commission of enquiry will include within the scope of their review the range of subjects with which we have dealt in our Report.

VI.

35. For convenience of reference we summarise our recommendations as follows:—

"Relations between the Home and Indian Administrations."

(i) Save in the case of absolute necessity, legislation should not be certified for enactment by the Council of State without previous approval of its substance by the Secretary of State on the ground that its enactment is essential in the interests of the peace, order, and good government of India (para. 14).

(ii) Where the Government of India are in agreement with a majority of the non-official members of the Legislative Assembly, either in regard to legislation, or in regard to resolutions on the Budget or on matters of general administration, assent to their joint decision should only be withheld in cases in which the Secretary of State feels that his responsibility to Parliament for the peace, order and good government of India, or paramount considerations of Imperial policy, require him to secure reconsideration of the matter at issue by the Legislative Assembly (paras. 15, 16).

(iii) As a basis of delegation, the principle of previous consultation between the Secretary of State and the Government of India should be substituted in all cases in which the previous sanction of the Secretary of State in Council has hitherto been required (para. 17).

(iv) In the relations between the Secretary of State and Local Governments, the principle should as far as possible be applied, that where the Government are in agreement with a conclusion of the legislature, their joint decision should ordinarily be allowed to prevail (para. 18).

(v) Assent to or disallowance of, Indian legislation by the Crown should be signified by His Majesty in Council (para. 26).

THE HOME ADMINISTRATION OF INDIA.

(vi) The powers and authority now vested in the Secretary of State for India in Council should be transferred to the Secretary of State (para. 20).

(vii) The Secretary of State should be assisted by an Advisory Committee, to which he shall refer such matters as he may determine; and he may provide by regulations for the conduct of business of the Committee (paras. 21, 23).

(viii) The Advisory Committee should consist of not more than twelve and not less than six members, appointed by the Secretary of State (para. 24).

(ix) Not less than one-third of the members of the Committee should be persons domiciled in India selected by the Secretary of State from a panel of names submitted by the non-official members of the Indian Legislature (para. 24).

(x) The tenure of office of members of the Committee should be five years (para. 25).*

(xi) Members of either House of Parliament should be ineligible for appointment to the Committee (para. 25).

(xii) The salary of members of the Committee should be 1,200£ a year (para. 25).*

(xiii) Indian members of the Committee should receive a subsistence allowance of 600l. a year in addition to salary, in respect of their domicile (para 25).*

(xiv) Statutory provision should be made for recommendations (vi) to (xiii) inclusive.

(xv) The Secretary of State should regulate by executive orders the conduct of correspondence between the India Office and the Governments in India (para. 27).

ORGANISATION OF INDIA OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.

(xvi) Action should be taken with a view to the transfer of the agency work of the India Office to a High Commissioner for India or some similar Indian Governmental representative in London (para. 29).

(xvii) No formal system of interchange of appointments between members of the India Office and the Indian Services can be recommended; but deputation between the two countries should be encouraged (para. 30).

(xviii) Occasion should be taken now and then to appoint an Indian to one of the posts intermediary between the Secretary of State and Heads of Departments (para. 31).

APPORTIONMENT OF CHARGES.

(xix) The charges on account of the political and administrative work of the Office should be placed on the Estimates, those on account of the agency work of the Office being defrayed from Indian revenues; the apportionment to be determined by agreement between the India Office and the Treasury (para. 32).

(xx) The Committee are not in favour of the proposal to establish a Select Committee of the House of Commons on Indian affairs (para. 33).

36. Our colleagues Sir James Brunyate and Professor Keith find themselves unable, for the reasons stated in the memoranda which they append respectively to this Report, to agree with us in our main conclusions. They have been good enough, however, to place at our disposal the valuable benefit of their assistance in framing our Report, and we desire to record our indebtedness to them for their ready co-operation and for many helpful suggestions which have greatly contributed towards a clearer statement of our objects and proposals. Mr. Basu's views also differ in some material parts, and he prefers to state them in a separate note. Mr. Gosling was prevented by pressure of other work from taking part in the consideration of the Report.

37. We desire also to acknowledge the valuable aid rendered by our Secretary Mr. W. R. Gourlay, C.I.E., I.C.S., Private Secretary to the Governor of Bengal, and to express our thanks to Lord Ronaldshay for his ready consent to our retaining Mr. Gourlay's services through the summer. He was only assisted by Mr. S. K. Brown, of the India Office, whose special experience was of great value to us in considering the working of the India Office and its relations with the Government of India. We cannot speak too highly of the assiduity and capacity displayed by both these gentlemen during the conduct of the enquiry and also in the preparation of this Report.

CREWE.
AGA KHAN.
ESHER.
G. P. COLLINS.
G. E. MURRAY.
W. ORMSBY-GORE.

W. R. GOURLAY,
Secretary.
June 1919.

LIST OF WITNESSES.

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The following witnesses were examined by the Committee:—Sir L. Abrahams, K.C.B., Assistant Under Secretary of State for India; Sahibzada Aftab Ahmed Khan, Member of the Council of India; General Sir E. Barrow, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Member of the Council of India; Sir C. S. Bayley, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.S.O., Member of the Council of India; the Right Hon. Austen Chamberlain, M.P., Chancellor of the Exchequer; Sir Valentine Chirol; Mr. G. H. Collier, C.I.E., Director-General of Stores, India Office; Mr. H. E. A. Cotton, L.C.C.; Sir W. Duke, G.C.I.E., K.S.C.I., Member of the Council of India; Sir M. Hammick, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Member of the Council of India; Sir A. Hirtzel, K.C.B., Assistant Under Secretary of State for India; Sir T. W. Holderness, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., Permanent Under Secretary of State for India; Sir C. P. Ilbert, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Clerk of the House of Commons; Mr. L. J. Kershaw, C.S.I., C.I.E., Secretary, Revenue and Statistics Department, India Office; Mr. F. H. Lucas, C.B., C.V.O., Secretary, Financial Department, India Office; Sir M. F. Reid, C.I.E., Member of the Council of India; Mr. K. C. Roy; Mr. N. M. Samarth; Sir M. C. C. Seton, K.C.B., Acting Assistant Under Secretary of State for India and Sir C. A. White, Member of the Council of India.

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*These figures are reckoned on a pre-war basis.

SANITATION AND SLUMS.

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To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I request you to publish the following few lines in your widely read paper:—

The Government of India have recently forewarned the people about the impending visit of the Influenza Epidemic.

It will be better if the Bombay Corporation pays heed to this warning and forearms the city by improving the sanitation of its slum areas.

Recently a hue and cry has been raised about the house famine in Bombay, which is resulting in horrible unhealthy congestion in the city. To remedy this evil many housing schemes are in the air, but they are sure to take a very long time to get materialised. But in the meantime, the Corporation of Bombay, the Beautiful, can certainly take speedy steps to fight against the famine of dust bins, latrines, and urinals with which the slum areas are almost striken to death.

I shall content myself with giving one instance of the aweful insanitary condition prevailing at Carrol Road and its vicinity through which I have unfortunately to pass at least four times a day. The above-mentioned road joins the Elphinston Road station with DeLesle Road and is chiefly populated by the depressed classes.

The congestion in the chawls of the locality is so intense that on dry nights the street is wholly turned into an open air dormitary.

While passing along the street at night you find the people sleeping near the open gutters to your right and left. For the congested area the latrine arrangements are quite inadequate and urinals are conspicuous by their absence. No dust bins are provided for the inhabitants of this road and the water supply is also quite insufficient. No wonder that the locality resembles a veritable hell with its noxious vapours and poisonous gases issuing from all sides.

What with this poisoning of the poor ignorant inhabitants of this locality due to the criminal negligence of our Corporation, and what with their bad habits, there is no wonder that these people die like rats at every visitation of an epidemic. The miracle is that our Corporation has not yet succeeded in wiping out of existence these poor people. For this phenomenon it is not much to blame because it is quite helpless in the matter. The open air life of these people and the hot climate of India modify the evil effects of its criminal negligence.

Through the medium of your widely read paper, I request our city fathers to shake off their indifference and lethargy and take some immediate steps to improve the sanitary condition of the slum areas firstly by increasing the number of dust bins, latrines and urinals and then by dealing severely with those who commit nuisance at public places.—Yours, etc.,

G. N. SAHASRABUDDHE.

17, Javeri Building, Parel,
Bombay, 21st July.

SECOND AHMEDABAD TRIBUNAL.

CASE AGAINST JANARDHANA SHARMA

PROSECUTION STORY.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, July 22.

The Second Special Tribunal with Mr. R. E. A. Elliot, I.C.S., President, Khan Bahadur M. I. Kadri and Mr. Chunilal M. Gandhi, Commissioners commenced its sittings to-day. Mr. Coyajee, Barrister, appeared as Public Prosecutor for the Crown.

The first case to be taken up was that of Janardhana Sharma alias Ratilal Bhikubhai who stands charged under section 25A of the Defence of India Rules 1915, and that he was in possession of highly seditious leaflets entitled the "War Cry of the Hindus", the "War Cry of the Mahomedans" with the intent of publishing the same or giving publicity to the same. The accused is a signatory to the Satyagraha pledge against the Rowlatt Act and was defended by Messrs. Vallabhai J. Patel, Krishnalal N. Desai, Harilal N. Parekh.

Mr. Coyajee in his opening speech made a brief survey of the public activities of the people of Nadiad and said that early in 1917 several branches of the Home Rule League were opened in the Kaira District with a central office at Nadiad. The Home Rule League Branches did active propaganda work and Mr. Coyajee said they could be depended upon to arouse public interest in political progress and awaken the people to a sense of responsibility etc., through leaflets, meetings, and other methods. What he wanted to show was that the Home Rule League Branches furnished the necessary propagandist facilities in an organised manner to the people. In 1917 branches of the Home Rule League were started at Anand, Nadiad, Narsanda, and Chaklakshi, the last place being the village where the accused resided. The object of the Home Rule Leagues was to awaken the people to a full sense of their rights.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi, continued Mr. Coyajee, began to participate in public activities intimately connected with the daily life of the people of Gujarat. Mr. Coyajee further paid a tribute to the head and heart of Mr. Gandhi and said he was universally esteemed for his saintly character and piety and also intense devotion to the cause of the people. Mr. Coyajee continued he would show how at Kaira and at Ahmedabad Mr. Gandhi became the idol of the people and a household word. At Ahmedabad, Mr. Coyajee pointed out, there were more than 60 mills in the city and the millhands formed a considerable portion of the population of Ahmedabad. In February 1918, the millhands took it into their head to go on strike for higher wages and it was due to the championship of Mr. Gandhi that the strike in question ended in favour of the millhands, the desired increase of wages being ensured to them. This was the greatest service any one could have done for the millhands and the sequence was Mr. Gandhi became highly engraved in the hearts of the people of Ahmedabad.

MR. GANDHI—A HOUSEHOLD WORD IN KAIRA.

At Kaira in 1917 a difference had arisen between the ryots and the Government officials over the question of the valuation of the crops. The ryots claimed that owing to the failure of monsoon, the value of their crops was below 4 annas and consequently they were entitled to full suspension of revenue. The officials contended that the value of crops was above 4 annas and so revenue should be collected. It should have been remembered, said Mr. Coyajee, that the major portion of the population of Kaira consisted of Patidars who were owners of lands. Mr. Gandhi championed their cause and preached to them the principle of passive resistance by which the ryots claimed that the Government should accept the people's valuation of their crops and that failing the same they should refuse to pay the revenue demanded of them, allowing their property to be destrained or confiscated and themselves to be arrested or otherwise dealt with. In this campaign many agriculturists allowed their property to be confiscated than pay the revenue. After a long struggle some agreement was arrived at between the Government and the ryots. Mr. Gandhi having championed the cause of the agriculturists of Kaira in the matter of land revenue a matter very dear to the hearts of landowners had become a household word at Kaira.

The beginning of year 1919 saw a bitter controversy raging in India over the Rowlatt legislation which the people popularly called as the Black Act and Black Bill. The people somehow had come to believe that the the Rowlatt Legislation interfered with their liberty and rights and Mr. Gandhi who had led the agitation against the Rowlatt Act announced the Satyagraha campaign against the Rowlatt laws and fixed 6th April as a day of hartal, fasting and mourning all over India. People all over India observed the day of fasting and observing hartal and meetings and processions were held with large black flags and banners to demonstrate the grief of the people and show that they were in mourning. Ahmedabad observed the hartal day and so also Kaira with other parts of India. At Ahmedabad a large mass meeting and a procession consisting of thousands of people were held on 6th April. Many people of Kaira attended Ahmedabad on that day. Mr. Coyaji here pointed out that in April, 1919, there were 17 up and down trains between Anand and Ahmedabad within 24 hours.

Mr. Coyaji then came to the question of Mr. Gandhi's supposed arrest and said Mr. Gandhi was only stopped from proceeding to the Punjab and turned back. But this news spread as the arrest of Mr. Gandhi, and the news of his arrest reached Ahmedabad on the afternoon of 10th April, and the town of Ahmedabad was the scene of wild riots murder, arson, pillage etc., for two days and the military had to be called in involving, as was obvious, the loss of many lives. The situation became serious at Ahmedabad on 11th April. The town of Viramgam also got infected of this riotous spirit and on 12th April became the scene of riots, etc. On this side of Gujarat Kaira caught the infection and many telegraph wires were cut and at a place a mile and a half from Nadiad rails were removed to bring about the derailment of a troop train. These events took place between 11th to 12th midnight.

JANARDHANA SHARMA.

Turning to the accused Janardhana Sharma Mr. Coyaji said he was also known by the name of Ratilal Bikhabhai. He was a good speaker and a constant platform orator. He was also known as a poet and at most of the meetings held at Nadiad and the surrounding places, the accused used to recite poems composed by him. The accused was seen prominently in public life for past three years and had been closely associated with the Home Rule League activities. The accused can be well called to be a publicist. He was a resident of the village Chaklakshi 6 miles from Nadiad. The accused also used to visit the house of one woman Bai Manchha, school mistress girls' school at Narsanda and used to stay there. The village Narsanda was also six miles from Chaklakshi. The accused took a prominent part in the Kaira no-rent campaign, when the same was carried under Mr. Gandhi's leadership. Mr. Gandhi had made Nadiad his headquarters during that campaign and stayed at Anathashram. During that time accused addressed many meetings of the people of Kaira exhorting them to strenuously conduct the Passive Resistance campaign. The accused also took active part in the Satyagraha campaign against the Rowlatt Act. In connection with the present disturbances, soon after the news of the supposed arrest of Mr. Gandhi reached Nadiad there was a public meeting on the same and on the next day the 11th April in the morning, the accused at the head of a mob of about 1,000 people went to the Nadiad Government High School and forced the head master to close the school. The headmaster complained against the accused on 14th April and the accused was arrested on the 17th of April and the trial ended on 24th April, the accused being convicted and fined Rs. 300. On the 17th April, when the police inspector arrested the accused in connection with the complaint lodged by the head master of the Government High school his person was also searched and seditious leaflets entitled the War cry of Hindus" and the "War cry of Mahomedans" were found amongst others. A panchnama was recorded then and there, and later the rest of the articles belonging to the accused were returned to him and his signature was taken on the back of the Panchnama. Therefore there could be no denying of the discovery of the seditious leaflets in the accused's possession. The police then searched the accused's place of residence both at Chaklakshi and Narsanda and discovered other political literatures, many copies of the same leaflets being found. In one place 190 and 60 copies of 2 leaflets were found showing that the accused was in the habit of distributing literatures. The police inspector reported the result of the house searches to the Commissioner, Northern Division, who ordered the police inspector to file a complaint before the District Magistrate. On a complaint filed before the District Magistrate by the police sub-inspector the accused was arrested on 4th May, and by order of the Commissioner, Northern Division, the accused had been ordered to be tried by the present tribunal. Mr. Coyaji also pointed out that the accused in his statement before the District Magistrate said the leaflet had been given to him by Mr. Fulchand Bapuji, Secretary, Home Rule League, Nadiad, on knowing which Mr. Fulchand Bapooji went to the District Magistrate and made a voluntary statement.

ONUS OF PROOF.

The learned Public Prosecutor then read the Section 25-A of the Defence of India Rules 1915, and in that connection drew attention to Stephens. History of Criminal Law Volume II in which the author had dealt with the offences against the State. Then the learned Counsel explaining the law on the point said that while the onus on the prosecution was to prove that the accused was in possession of the seditious leaflets referred to under the circumstances which we have reasonable grounds to believe that he intended to publish the contents thereof by giving publicity to them by words uttered or writing, it was the duty of the accused to prove beyond doubt that he was in possession of the document under circumstances which exonerated him from any idea of attempting or thinking of spreading them. The fact of the accused being in possession of the leaflets for a lawful purpose should be proved by the defence.

The Public Prosecutor submitted that he was required to prove the following four points namely. (1) That the document in question was a prohibited document within the meaning of Section 25 of Defence of India Rules and other Sections of the Indian Penal Code. (2) That the accused had such a document. (3) That the accused kept it knowingly and (4) that there are reasonable grounds to believe he was about to publish it.

Mr. Coyaji said he will fulfil every one of the conditions and said that the tribunal could only infer about the motive of the accused from his activities and from the circumstances. He also submitted that cognisance should be taken of the probable result of things which might have taken place.

POLICE SUB-INSPECTOR'S EVIDENCE.

The Police Sub-Inspector Janubhai Balabhai examined deposed he was the Police Sub-Inspector of Nadiad town for the last five years and said he knew the accused for three years. Witness said he used to attend meetings and take reports of them and that the accused used to speak at most of the public meetings. Accused used to deliver lectures and also recite poems. He styled himself as a poet. Accused took active part both in the Kaira no-rent campaign and the present Satyagraha campaign against the Rowlatt Act. The news of Mr. Gandhi's arrest was received at Nadiad on the afternoon of 10th April and a hartal was immediately observed. The hartal lasted from 3 p.m. on 10th April to the evening of 14th April. A mass meeting was held on the evening of 10th April, when it was resolved to observe hartal in honour of Mr. Gandhi's arrest. It was addressed by the accused, who exhorted the Mahomedans to join the Hindus in getting the Rowlatt Act repealed and Mr. Gandhi released. The accused also burnt his foreign clothes before the meeting and took the Swadeshi vow and asked the people to do similarly. The accused was prosecuted in connection with the incident of forcing the head-master of the Government High School to close it against his will, and it was in arresting the accused in that connection the seditious leaflet referred to in this case was found. The witness said accused stated he received the leaflet in question from Mr. Fulchand Bapuji at the Home Rule League office.

Mr. Fulchand Bapuji of Nadiad examined deposed he was not the Secretary of the Home Rule League. Mr. Gokuldas Dwarkadas Talati was the Secretary. Witness used to go to the Home Rule League Office, open the post and reply to the letters, etc., voluntarily. Witness knew the accused for about three years. He saw accused for the first time at the political conference held at Godhra, when the accused sang some verses in praise of Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah. After deposing to the public activities of Nadiad in connection with the agitation against the Rowlatt Legislation, the witness said the seditious leaflet in question was received at the Home Rule League office, when the accused and others were present. The witness did not know the sender or the place from which it came. Witness read the leaflet and finding it preached violence quite opposed its publication it being abhorrent to the principles of Satyagraha League and advised to destroy the leaflet. Witness told the purport of the leaflet to those present and they also agreed with him that it should be destroyed. Witness did not give it to the accused and it was untrue to say so. Witness did not see the clerk of of the Home Rule League office tearing the leaflets but later saw the torn pieces. Witness also said this was the first time he heard the accused stated that witness gave him the copy of the leaflet.

On this the public prosecutor drew the attention of the tribunal that the accused had stated this on the day of his second arrest and it was that which led the witness to go and make a voluntary statement to the district magistrate on the subject. The public prosecutor wanted to show that the witness knew more of the affair than he was willing to depose and said that the witness did not depose before the tribunal as fully as he did before the district magistrate, even which, the learned public prosecutor submitted, was only a part of the whole truth known to the witness.

SIGNATORY TO SATYAGRAHA PLEDGE.

The witness said he was a signatory to the Satyagraha pledge against the Rowlatt Act and so also the accused. Both were members of the Nadiad Satyagraha Sabha.

Cross-examined by Mr. Vallabhai J. Patel the witness said that the Police Sub-Inspector Mr. Janubhai had requested him on 11th April to send somebody to prevent the mob from doing any mischief near the Government High School where they had collected. Witness sent the accused and some volunteers to the school to pacify the crowd.

Witness Jewabhai, head master, Government High School, Nadiad, deposed that on 11th April he was holding his school from 7-30 a.m. to 9-30 a.m. An unruly mob came to the school and was threatening mischief. The accused came there at a later stage and asked the witness to close the school as otherwise the mob might do some mischief. Witness said accused appeared to be the leader of the mob and exciting the mob but could give no adequate grounds for his thinking so.

Witness Mr. Chhottalal Nathulal Joshi, Mamlatdar Nadiad deposed he was on duty at Nadiad from January 1916 to July 1918 and knew the accused for nearly three years. Witness knew accused first in connection with the opening of a Brahmacharya Ashram in about 1916. Witness had heard one of witness' songs recited to him by the inmates of the Ashram-boys.

Witness then referring to the no-rent campaign said that he knew on hearsay the accused exhorted the people of Kaira to persist in the passive resistance campaign and also said that the no-rent campaign was carried peacefully without any outbreaks of violence etc., excepting for small frictions, even though the houses and properties of many agriculturists were distrained, confiscated etc., owing to their refusal to pay the land revenue.

The tribunal pointed out the relevance of the events of the no-rent campaign to this case was not clear. The public prosecutor submitted that would be helpful on the question of the motive of the accused.

The Police Sub-inspector, Prabashankar Jyotishankar deposed to having [illegible] the house of the accused both at Chaklakshi and Narsanda and recovered many leaflets in both the houses. In the house at Narsanda the woman Bai Manchha, school mistress lived. The accused used to stay there also.

Motibhai Khushalbhai Patida, Anand. deposed he had seen the accused singing songs etc., and lecturing also on the Rowlatt Bills.

Bhaiji Kuber Barrot Agriculturist, Chaklakshi, deposed that the accused had established an ashram at Chaklakshi and used to lecture on social and religious subjects and said that the gist of his lectures was that the people should unite together and do charitable works.

Bavaji Goculbhai, agriculturist, examined deposed he had seen accused singing songs etc., and said he was a police patel and was suspended after the cutting of telegraph wires took place. The case is proceeding.

S. S. NANKIN DETAINED IN EGYPT.

(Associated Press.)

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company state that they have learnt that the s.s. Nankin, which left London on the 26th of June with the outward mails, is detained in Egypt owing to cases of plague amongst the native crew. The vessel is at present being thoroughly fumigated at Alexandria and it is expected that she will leave that port for Bombay about the 26th of July, arriving in Bombay about the 7th of August. No case of plague has occurred among passengers, all of whom are stated to be well.

[It is also understood that s.s. Moora has been delayed at Malta on account of a similar outbreak.]

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*Thursday, July 24.*)

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Khan Bahadur Mahbub Mian Imam Baksh Kadri on deputation, pending further orders:—

Mr. Dhanjishah Dosabhai Cooper to act as Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge. Khandesh.

Mr. Trimbak Shankar Taskar to act as Subordinate Judge of Haveli and Vadgaon.

Mr. Vithal Rajerav Mangalvedhekar to act as Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge and to do duty as Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge at Poona.

Mr. Naginlal Venilal Desai, appointed to act as Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge at Thana.

Mr. Maganlal Ghelabhai Mehta to do duty as Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge at Ahmedabad.

Mr. Chimanlal Chhotalal Shah to act as Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge and to do duty as Extra Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge at Ahmedabad.

Dr. Edalji Manekji Modi, D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.E., F.C.S. (London), to be a Delegate to aid in the adjudication of cases arising under the said Act within the local limits of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay, in the room of Mr. Dorabji Hormasji Ashburner, resigned.

Mr. F. W. O'Gorman, Officer on special duty in connection with the Settlement of Criminal Tribes in the district of Bijapur is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class and to try cases involving notified criminal tribes of the districts of Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur and Sholapur during the absence on leave of Mr. O. H. B. Starte, I.C.S.

Mr. W. W. Smart, I.C.S., has been allowed by his Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for three months.

Mr. E. G. Turner, I.C.S., has been allowed by his Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough on medical certificate for five months.

Mr. E. L. Moysey, I.C.S., has been allowed by his Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough on medical certificate for three months.

The furlough for nine months granted to Dr. N. Gustasp, Deputy Conservator of Forests, is extended up to the date of his retirement.

Khan Bahadur J. B. Bachha was granted an extension by six days of the privilege leave for three weeks granted to him in Government Notification No. 6307, dated 23rd June 1919.

Mr. J. H. E. Tupper I.C.S., Collector of Kanara, is granted, with effect from 26th October 1919 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, such privilege leave as may be due in combination with furlough for such period as will bring the combined period of absence up to nine months.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to create a temporary appointment of Assistant Deputy Director of Civil Supplies and to appoint Rao Saheb Maganlal Mohanlal Gandhi, B.Sc., to hold it, pending further orders.

The Venerable C. F. W. Hatchell, Archdeacon of Bombay, is appointed Chaplain of Byculla with effect from the date on which the Reverend H. Martindale hands over charge to him.

Mr. Sheriarji Dadabhoy Contractor to be Head Master, Larkana High School, on Rs. 200 per mensem, but to continue his present temporary appointment of Personal Assistant to the Educational Inspector in Sind.

Mr. Dayaram Vasumal Mirchandani to act as Head Master, Larkana High School, vice Mr. S. D. Contractor on deputation.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. Gordon Tucker M B., I.M.S., has been granted privilege leave of absence for five months and seven days with effect from the 25th June 1919.

Assistant Surgeon S. S. Mahomedi, L. M. & S., Civil Surgeon, Panch Mahals, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months with effect from the 17th July, 1919, or from the subsequent date of relief.

Assistant Surgeon J. F. Henriques, L.M. & S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Panch Mahals, during the absence on leave of Assistant Surgeon S. S. Mahomedi, L.M. & S.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Dr. S. A. Powell, M.B., M.Ch., proceeding on leave, pending further orders:—

Dr. W. Nunan, M.D., D.Ch., to act as Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, Grant Medical College, Bombay.

Mr. A. J. Kohiyar, M.B., B.S., to act as Professor of Biology, Grant Medical College, Bombay.

On return from leave Mr. A. H. Whyte, Executive Engineer, is posted to the Poona trict relieving Mr. H. C. Crossle, B.Sc., Executive Engineer, who will remain attached to that district pending further orders.

Mr. W. R. Philpot-Brookes, A.K.C., A.M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, is granted privilege leave for six months combined with furlough for six months with effect from the date of relief

Rao Bahadur Sakrayapatna Shrinivas Aiyangar, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, is, on his return from leave, posted to the Dharwar District vice Mr. Philpot-Brookes.

THE RAMAKRISHNA MISSION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is indeed extremely gratifying to see papers, other than those devoted to matters of theology and religion, sparing some space in their columns, to take note of yeomen services rendered so unostentatiously by institutions such as the Ramakrishna Mission of Belur near Calcutta. And, Sir, in your issue of yesterday, you have done right in giving some publicity, to the humanitarian work done by the Mission. Surely, if ever an institution, worth its name, devoted to charitable works, deserves support and encouragement by the press and public, it is this Ramakrishna Mission.

Among the diversified activities of the Order may be mentioned, "inter alia", the flood and famine work, medical and surgical relief work, holding of religious classes, maintaining of fire brigades, maintaining of day and night schools for boys and girls stipends given to poor students to prosecute the studies, sheltering of furlorn widows and invalid aged women, distribution of food and clothes to needy, educating the ignorant or the advantages of hygienic living, etc., and many more.

Now, to keep going the work of the Math —not to speak of enhancing the field of its activities which are already manifold—requires vast funds, and if they were not forthcoming from all quarters sufficiently how, on earth, could the organisers and selfless workers proceed with their labour of love? I therefore, behoves us all Parsees, Hindus, Mahomedans, Christians and others to subscribe our modicum of contribution towards the funds of the Mission which, as said above, works for humanity in general.

Here it would not be out of place, to refer to the generous grant of Rs. 500 very recently made by his Excellency Lord Ronaldshay whilst on a visit to the Ramakrishna Math. Appreciation of the work done by the Mission from such exalted persons, is indeed a great asset and an eye opener to us Indians.—Yours, etc.,

BYRAM N. KHAMBATA.

231, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF SCARCITY AND FAMINE.

There was good rain during the week in the Presidency proper. The fall was heavy in parts of the Kanara district. It was slight in parts of Thar Parkar. Showing of kharif crops is in progress in some districts Transplantation continues in the Konkan and in parts of Sind. Fodder-supply is insufficient in parts of Sind but the situation is improving with the new grass now growing. Agricultural stock sufficient. Cattle generally in fair condition except in parts of Sind. Supply of water for drinking purposes and for irrigation is generally sufficient. Prices of food-grains high but generally steady.

The report on scarcity and famine is as follows:—There was good rain during the week in the affected districts of Gujarat and in the Kathiawar and Rewa Kantha Agencies and slight in parts of the Deccan and in the Bijapur districts. Kharif sowing was retarded for want of sufficient moisture in parts of the Ahmednagar, Satara and Bijapur districts. The standing crops were generally in good condition except for slight damage by caterpillars in parts of the Panch Mahals district and the Rewa Kantha Agency; they are withering in parts of the Poona district. Relief works are in progress in the Ahmednagar district and in parts of the Panch Mahals and Poona districts. Village works continue in Gujarat and in the Rewa Kantha Agency. Test works are open in the Panch Mahals and Poona districts and in one State of Kathiawar. The numbers of persons on relief works on the last day of the week ending 19th July were 23,525. The numbers of dependants were 13,930. The numbers on village and test works were respectively 2,726 and 562 in the British districts and Agencies. There were 197 persons on the test work in Kathiawar. The numbers on relief. village and test works have decreased. the figures for the previous week for the British areas being 24,356, 3,213 and 651. The numbers on gratuitous relief, including the village servants in the affected districts and Agencies, and in the Native States have also decreased from 92,608 to 91,161 and from 1,114 to 952. The people on relief works are generally in good condition and relief measures are adequate. No marked increase in mortality and crime is reported. Public health is generally good, except for slight cholera and small-pox in some places. No wandering or emaciation was noticed. The prices of food-grains remain high. Cheap grain shops continue working in several districts. Takavi is being freely distributed. The supply of water is sufficient. The condition of cattle is gradually improving.

ENORMOUS DEPOSIT OF COAL.

FOUND IN NORTHERN SHAN STATES.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, July 23.

It is reported that an enormous deposit of coal has been found in the Northern Shan States, twenty-five miles from the Burma Railways line and about eighty miles from the Burma river. The mine is at Namtu and will be worked by the Burma mines, and will be of considerable value for metallurgical and other purposes to the benefits of the Burma Mines and of the province generally.

Commenting on the news the "Rangoon Times" points out that even if the coal be not of high quality but requiring criquetting its extent, as indicated by the enormous deposit, is of great importance. It is said that the coal keeps solid for weeks in the rains but has a tendency to crumble if exposed during the dry weather.

AN APPEAL TO THE WORLD'S RULERS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to my appeal to the Prime Minister of England, to kindly arrange to prohibit by law pigeon-shooting in the British Empire, the Under Secretary to the Bombay Government, Revenue Department, has kindly informed me that my said appeal will be laid before Government.

Miss L. Gardiner, Secretary of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, London, has written to me a kind letter in that matter, in which she says:—

"I am glad to say that there is now little pigeon-shooting in England. The detestable shoots which used to take place at Hurlingham were ended by the aversion to them expressed by our beloved Queen Alexandra. As she would not countenance them, they ceased to be 'fashionable.' Punch also supported Her Majesty's disapproval: with the result that clay pigeons are now used for shooting matches instead of the live birds."

I pray that the world's Rulers may kindly follow Her Majesty's merciful example, and prohibit pigeon-shooting in their kingdoms.—Yours, etc.

LABHSHANGAR LAXMIDAS.

Junagad, July 19.

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Schools in Berar have been affiliated to the Allahabad University since 1906 and we have suffered bitterly from this alliance ever since. This University has got many defects. It is notorious for its delays and secrecy. It keeps even trifling matters such as the names of examiners, the marks of questions and the dates of publication of results, etc., very secret. It publishes results whenever it likes in the "U. P. Gazette" only. It keeps all its students, anxious to know their fates, in suspension for long periods. The Bombay University publishes everything in the press, the date of the examinations, the results, etc. The Bombay University seeks a reasonable percentage of passes, every year, but our Allahabad University goes to extremes. During the first four years of our connection we found sometimes cent. per cent. or 90 per cent passes. Nowadays we find 70 or 75 per cent. of failures. All these drawbacks tell upon the health of the youths. I hope, the Allahabad University will at least in future endeavour to follow its sister the Bombay University in every way.—Yours, etc.

M. H. R.

Akola (Berar).

LIBEL SUIT AGAINST SUB-INSPECTOR.

A DECREE FOR RS. 10 PASSED.

(Associated Press.)

JHANSI, July 23.

The Munsiff of Jhansi has just disposed of a case which caused a great deal of local sensation and the hearings of which attracted a large number of spectators at the court. In this case one Thakurdas Artia of Chirgaon brought a libel suit, claiming Rs. 500 damages against Sub-Inspector Hashimat Hussain of the Jhansi police. The plaintiff alleged that the Sub-Inspector had filthily abused him and called him Budmash. The defendant denied the allegations and pleaded *inter alia* that the suit was bad owing to want of notice under the Police Act and that it was retaliation on the part of the plaintiff over whom the defendant was keeping constant watch.

On behalf of the defence the joint Magistrate Mr. Gurney and the Superintendent of Police Mr. Fyfe and a number of police officers, among others were examined. The Munsiff in an elaborate judgment covering seventeen typewritten foolscap pages categorically dealt with the defendant's allegations against the plaintiff that he was a member of a secret society and concerned with dacoities and political crimes and other insinuations against the vaisha community of Chirgaon, the Home Rule League, Seva Samity, Goshala Vaisha Kuwar Sabha and found none of the allegations were established. In decreeing the claim of the plaintiff the Munsiff held that the plaintiff was filthily abused and called a Budmash (which showed clearly the imports of moral misconduct) in the presence of his own castemen, which is resented most by Indians. The Munsiff further remarked that the defendant had added further insult to injury by making in his depositions false insinuations right and left, against the plaintiff, and in view of the principle laid down in Vol. I. Allahabad Journal page 102 he passed a decree of Rs. 10 against the accused and cost of the suit.

CONDITION OF AFGHAN ARMY.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 22.

The Associated Press Special correspondent at Peshawar wires on 22nd:—A document recently found at Dakka throws an astonishing light on the condition of the Afghan army. The document is a copy of a report made by an Afghan officer who was sent to inspect the frontier guards just prior to the outbreak of hostilities. The officer says that nowhere did he find the garrisons even within ten per cent. of what they were represented to be. At the head of the Khyber, where he expected to find 200 men, he found only two. In another fort there was absolutely nobody at all. There is good reason to believe that the same condition of affairs exists with regard to the bulk of other Afghan troops, with the exception of Birkot, Kabul, Kandahar, and Ghazni regiments and a few batteries of artillery. The Amir's army of 180,000 exists on paper only. There may be a roll call once a year, but for the rest of the time by far the greater majority of the Amir's soldiers are away at their homes.

MR. BAPTISTA AND CORPORATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent "Civis" in today's issue is under the impression that no attempt is being made to send Mr. Baptista to the Corporation by those who have the City's interest at heart by taking advantage of the present by-election.

I may take this opportunity to inform him through your paper that two months back I had seen Mr. Baptista in the matter after making arrangements with a member from D Ward and told him that a member for D Ward was going to make room for him by sending in his resignation if he intended going into the Corporation. He was thankful for the kind offer, but could not accede to the request as he is likely to go to England again at a moment's call from there. He did not like the idea of accepting the Councillorship and then resigning it suddenly. No doubt every one would like to see Mr. Baptista in the Corporation.

Now it lies with the voters of E (Byculla) Ward to see that only that candidate is returned who would take interest in the affairs of the people disinterestedly. I hope that every voter will take into consideration the following before he votes in favour of a candidate and will not fall a prey either to persuasion, pressure or influence:—

(1) whether a candidate desiring their support holds right views on questions affecting the fundamental rights of the people in Local Self-Government matters;

(2) whether he would be able to watch their interests entrusted to his care fearlessly and boldly and would not sacrifice their interests for his personal gains;

(3) whether he can spare time to attend regularly the meetings of the Corporation to study Municipal questions, and to investigate personally the grievances of the people in his ward;

(4) whether he would represent the expressed opinion of his electorate and not his own individual views on important controversial subjects;

(5) whether a candidate seeking reelection has discharged his duties in an independent and disinterested manner for the good of the people.

With a view to secure the election of the most deserving candidate available it is desirable for the voters in the Ward to organise a voters' union to nominate their candidate after due consideration and to support the nomination.—Yours, etc.

SUNDERRAO D. NAVALKAR.

Hon. Secretary.

Municipal Reform Association.
Bombay, July 18.

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THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 24.

Rainfall has been more widespread in north-west India and has increased along the west coast of the Peninsula. It has been nearly gneral in Lower Burma, Assam, Rajputana, west coast of Peninsula and local in the United Provinces, north Punjab, Baluchistan, Central India east, the Central Provinces, and Bombay Deccan. A few fails also occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, Bihar, the North-West Frontier Province, Hyderabad, Mysore and Madras excluding Malabar.

The principal amounts:—Mergui and Tavoy one and a half inches, Rangoon Kyaukpyu and Myitkyina one, Dhubri four, Cherrapunji one and a half, Jalpaiguri, Purnea one, Gorakhpur a quarter, Mussooree, Sialkot three, Rawalpindi, Lyallpur a quarter, Cherat a half, Harnai two, Quetta, Kalat a quarter, Panjgun three quarters, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Kotah a quarter, Jaipur Udaipur a half, Akola one and a half, Saugor one, Seoni a half, Ratnagiri Marmagoa, Karwar two, Mangalore, Calicut three, Cochin, Malegaon one and a half, Ahmedabad a quarter, Mercara one, Madras and Cocanada a half.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in Gangetic Plain.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 400 miles away was recorded on Simla seismograph at 7 hours 36 minutes this morning.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 24th July 1919.		Total since 1st June 1919 to Date.		June 1st to 24th July. 1917		1918	
	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.
Colaba (Observatory) ..	0	0	38	13	26	16	14	94
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	1	90	41	43	28	15	13	65
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital)	1	4	39	56	27	40	14	39
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..	1	8	43	78	27	34	16	10

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 23rd July 1919

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m, and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.617	Inch.
Temperatue of Air	82.1	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.2	„
Dew Point	76.8	„
Relative Humidity of Air	0.843	„
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	6.4	„
Maximum temperature of Air	86.3	„
Minimum do.	78.0	„
General direction of Wind from mindnight to midnight	SE,S,WSW	
Movement of Wind	184	Miles
Fall of Rain	0.03	Inchs
Total fall during month	14.78	„
Do. do. year	38.24	„
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 24th.	0.00	„

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 24th July 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.24 in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect by 12 degs. at Rawalpindi, but is in excess at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has occurred locally; Allahabad reports 0.13 in. and Jhansi 0.43 in. Skies are moderately clouded.

Sind and Rajputana.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Rajputana; Jodhpur reports 0.18 in., Ajmer 0.30 in., Jaipur 0.39 in. and Kotah 0.26 in. Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature is above normal at Karachi, but is below normal at Ajmer and Jodhpur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded in Central India West and are moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is above normal except at coast stations in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Rain has fallen locally; Jubbulpore reports 0.15 in., Saugar 0.89 in., Akola 1.71 in., and Chanda 0.10 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is above normal at Saugor and Raipur.

The Konkan.—Fairly heavy rain has faller from Ratnagiri southwards; Ratnagiri reports 1.78 in., Mormugao 2.40 in. and Karwar 2.24 in. Skies are overcast or nearly overcast. Humidity is in excess at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general but light in Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan and local in the north Bombay Deccan; Malegaon reports 1.72 in., Sholapur 0.16 in., Belgaum 0.14 in., Aurangabad 0.29 in., and Hyderabad 0.13 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect in east Hyderabad. Day temperature is generally above the average.

General Remarks.—The unsettled conditions off the Konkan coast appear to have moved away in some north-westerly direction and the monsoon has strengthened on the west coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, Hyderabad and Rajputana, and local in the United Provinecs, the Central Provinces, the Bombay and the Madras Deccan and on the Madras coast. The falls have been heavy in north Malabar.

Some extension of rainfall appears probable into Gujarat and Kathiawar, and a decrease in Rajputana.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 23rd July 1919:—

The monsoon has weakened greatly. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bihar, the west of the Central Provinces and on the west coast of the Peninsula, and local in the north Punjab, the United Provinces, Sind, Rajputana, Central India and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, Chota Nagpur, Baluchistan, Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad and Madras excluding Malabar.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Mergui, Purnea one inch; Gorakhpur one and a half; Benares a half; Dharampore one; Murree three-quarters; Sialkot, Panjgur, Nawabshah a half; Seoni three-quarters; Pachmarhi one and a half; Kurnool, Vizagapatam a half.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on THURSDAY the 24th of July, 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	—
Do. (3rd) ..	94.7	83.6	91	..	0	0
Jask..	92.5	83.4	80	..	0	—0.08
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (3rd) ..	89.3	83.0	76	..	0	—0.16
PUNJAB—						
Multan	107.8	84.8	76	..	0	—1.91
Rawalpindi ..	84.5	77.8	74	0.24	12.88	+5.15
Lahore	97.5	82.6	74	..	1.54	—4.29
Hissar	99.4	81.4	68	..	1.74	—8.04
Ambala	93.9	79.0	80	..	10.61	+1.44
Delhi	96.3	81.9	82	..	1.71	—7.65
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	90.3	79.8	88	0.08	7.08	—2.55
Manipuri.. ..	93.6	80.9	87	..	7.22	—1.07
Jhanso	89.5	76.2	85	0.43	20.42	+7.15
Cawnpore ..	89.8	78.7	89	..	7.71	—3.52
Allahabad ..	90.5	77.3	85	0.13	9.19	—4.22
SIND AND RAJPUTAN						
Jacobanad ..	109.1	82.2	70	0.02	0.14	—0.85
Karachi	93.1	83.0	78	..	0.26	—2.95
Ajmer	86.2	76.9	81	0.30	5.16	—2.21
Jaipur	91.8	77.4	83	0.39	7.46	—0.76
Kotah	89.6	79.6	84	0.26	11.16	+1.08
Mouut Abu ..	77.8	68.9	80	..	10.43	—11.28
UJRAT KATHIAWAR G& CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	96.0	80.1	77	..	0.84	—6.46
Dwarka	83.7	80.7	83	..	3.23	—5.04
Veraval	83.4	80.8	91	0.04	3.63	—5.49
Rajkot	93.1	79.1	82	..	8.00	—4.96
Bhavnagar Para..	94.6	80.4	89	..	2.91	—6.68
Surat	89.2	76.7	85	0.03	16.32	—5.76
Ahmedabad ..	95.0	79.9	85	..	8.70	—5.67
Deesa	96.0	81.2	76	..	6.40	—2.83
Neemuch ..	91.0	75.0	85	..	6.05	—4.46
Indore	86.8	72.9	82	..	29.94	+7.68
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore ..	87.9	75.8	83	0.15	22.44	+1.19
Saugor	87.8	72.6	86	0.89	17.24	—0.15
Hosangabad ..	87.3	76.0	78	..	24.36	+6.46
Khandwa ..	85.9	74.2	81	..	11.18	—1.11
Akola	88.4	71.5	82	1.71	16.46	+3.26
Amroto	86.2	72.7	86	0.01	11.05	—2.94
Nagpur	85.8	74.5	74	..	26.24	+6.19
Chanda	90.1	74.8	87	0.10	22.61	+1.42
Raipur	89.4	76.6	82	..	35.00	+15.64
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	86.3	78.4	89	..	38.13	—2.09
Ratnagiri ..	84.9	75.7	89	1.78	47.05	—10.46
Marmugoa ..	81.0	..	98	2 40	47.71	—7.99
Karwar	82.3	74.0	97	2.24	51.46	—18.27
BOMBAY DACCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	89.1	69.8	83	1.72	8.88	+0.30
Ahmednagar ..	94.0	71.8	85	0.06	7.64	—0.51
Poona	89.0	71.2	86	..	6.34	—4.38
Sholapur.. ..	95.4	71.7	74	0.16	11.34	+3.01
Bijapur	90.4	69.5	83	0.02	4.86	—0.20
Belgaum	77.7	67.6	97	0.14	14.66	—6.92
Aurangabad ..	91.7	73.1	86	0.29	5.52	—5.38
Nizamabad(Indur)	94.4	75.7	67	..	10.18	—3.14
Hyderabd ..	89.8	75.4	66	0.13	10.32	+3.70
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalaore ..	80.2	73.3	95	3.40	48.24	—19.28
Calicat	77.1	73.5	98	3.18	45.81	—12.76
Cochin	81.8	73.3	89	1.59	42.76	—4.43
Colombo	82.5	75.4	85	0.19	5.24	—6.88
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Maslipatam ..	86.2	79.1	87	..	10.37	+0.92
Bellary	96.1	75.7	65	..	1.90	—1.43
Cuddapah ..	94.4	76.2	92	0.29	12.29	+6.43
Madras	96.5	74.6	87	0.56	6.88	+2.11
Bangalore ..	84.3	67.9	83	..	6.75	+0.67
Coimtore ..	88.9	70.5	79	0.02	1.58	—1.35
Trichanopoly ..	97.1	78.2	67	..	5.73	+1.33
Negapatam ..	90.8	76.9	75	..	4.97	+2.33

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SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

HIGH WATER. Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.			Depth on Sill.		LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.			Depth on Sill.	
	July		h.	m.	ft.	in.	July		h.	m.	ft.	in.
Thur.	24	m	9	13	27	2	24	m	2	12	16	4
			8	46a	25	8			3	14a	20	0
Fri.	25	m	10	10	28	1	25	m	3	9	15	10
			9	48a	26	3			4	13a	19	1
Sat.	26	m	10	59	28	10	26	m	4	0	10	6
			10	45a	26	10			5	4a	18	3
Sun.	27	m	11	42	29	4	27	m	4	48	15	3
			11	36a	27	4			5	49a	17	6
Mon.	28						28	m	5	53	15	4
			0	20a	29	6			6	29a	16	11
Tues.	29	m	0	23	27	7	29	m	6	15	15	9
			0	55a	27	3			7	6	16	8
Wed.	30	m	1	7	27	6	30	m	6	54	16	4
			1	29a	28	9			7	42a	16	9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

July	24 (Thursday	Sunrise	6h. 12m.	Sunset	7h. 50m.
„	25 (Friday)	„	6h. 13m.	„	7h. 50m.
„	26 (Saturday	„	6h. 13m.	„	7h. 50m.
„	27 (Sunday)	„	6h. 13m.	„	7h. 51m.
„	28 (Monday)	„	6h. 11m.	„	7h. 51m.
„	29 (Tuesday)	„	6h. 14m.	„	7h. 16m.
„	30 (Wednes)	„	6h. 14m.	„	7h. 16m.

Phase of the Moon:—

First Quarter ..	—	5d.	8h.	47-2m. a.m.
Full Moon ..	..	13d.	11h.	32-2m. a.m.
Last Quarter ..	..	20d.	4h.	23-0m. p.m.
New Moon ..	—	27d.	10h.	51-4m. p.m.

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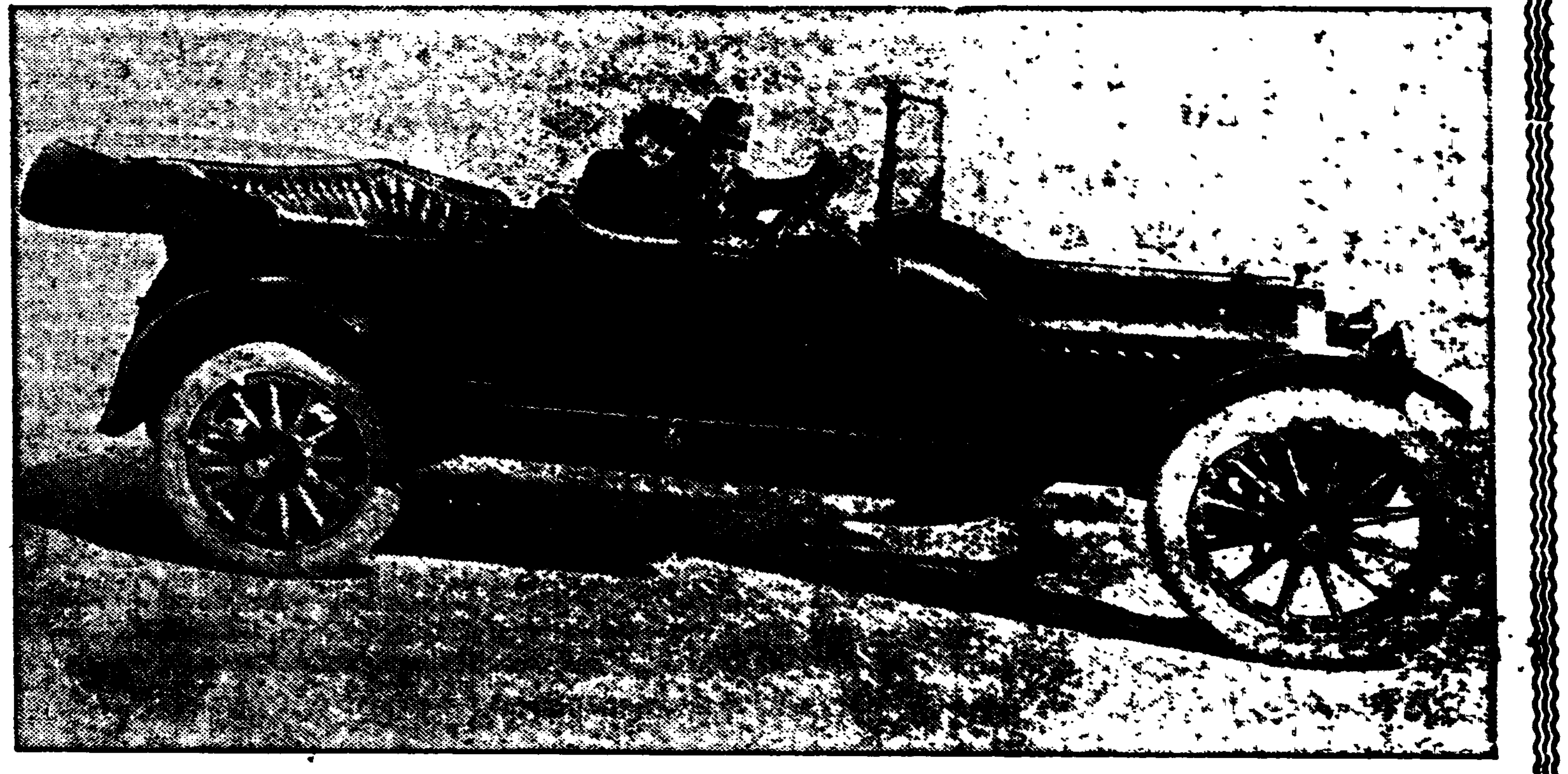

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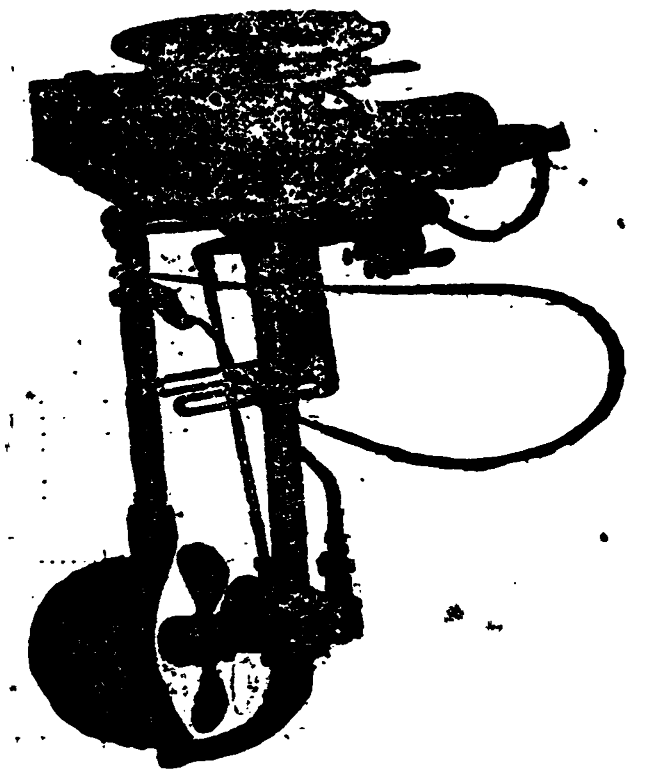

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